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MAN---A WHIMSICALITY.

Man is whimsicality—
Whims claim his hospitality;
Reduce him to his principles, you'll find
he's made of whims—
To make this exegetical
Instead of theoretical;
Man is a whimsy fitted out with features,
form, and limbs.

His clothes-whim may be tastefulness
Or it may be pure wastefulness
A reckless disregard of cost or style or
weave or shade.
He thinks he's dictatorial
But this odd whim sartorial
Is actually owned by him by whom the
clothes are made.

His food-whim may be critical,
His palate analytical,
He may demand a certain taste in coffees,
soups, or meats.
This crotchet gastronomical
Assumes an aspect comical
When we know it is owned by those who
sell him what he eats.

His whims, book and dramatical,
He thinks are hypostatical—
He thinks that he alone is judge of what
will entertain.
He thinks that he is choosing things,
Or knowingly refusing things—
The whim belongs to those who make his
books and plays for gain.

His girl-whim is the funniest—
He thinks some girl is sunniest
When he is near; that then is when her
heart with rapture stirs.
There is no undeceiving him,
So now, while we are leaving him,
It's hardly worth the while to say that
he's a whim of hers.
—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

A PARODY.

I met a little Mormon girl;
She was just eighteen, she said.
Her hair was dressed with one big curl
That dangled from her head.

She had a simple way, and bland;
Her speech was soft and cool,
And in her honest, widespread hand
She bore a milking stool.

"How many children, little maid,
Are in your family?"
"How many? Sixty-seven," she said,
And shyly looked at me.

Her hazel eyes to mine she raised,
And then she cast them down.
"I did not ask," I said, amazed,
"The census of your town."

"How many children 'round your door
Disport in childish glee?"
"Just sixty-seven," she said, once more,
And smiles again at me.

"Forty of us at Provo dwell;
At Ogden there are nine,
The good ship Jane, they sail her well—
Twelve brothers, dear, of mine."

"I see at last. Your meaning's clear,"
Said I, with laughter merry;
"Is it an orphanage, my dear,
Or a female seminary?"

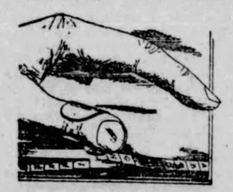
"My father kind is drawing near,"
The little maid replied;
"He's been to roam; he's bringing home
Another brand new bride.

"With father dear we dwell at peace;
Our mothers are eleven;
'Round every door there's room for more,
And we are sixty-seven."

And then I left in dumb dismay
The maid with eyes like heaven;
But as I left I heard her say,
"And I'm the oldest, by the way,
Of all the sixty-seven."
—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Device for Turning the Leaves.

Who has not seen the book abuser with the dirty habit of moistening the fingers and applying them to page after page of a book to turn the leaves more easily? It is done so often that it has become a habit with some, and possibly they are not aware of the act, but someone else, turning the pages afterward, is sure to find the finger marks left on the white surface. This marring of the book can be easily avoided by turning the leaves by contact of the finger with the cut edge, but lack of patience on the part of some readers causes them to apply their dampened fingers to the surface of the page instead. An inventor has just designed a neat little thumb attachment which will make it easy to turn the pages without soiling. It consists of a spring clamp for attachment to the thumb near the end, while from one side of the clamp projects a thin flat plate which is designed to be inserted between the leaves of the book. In the illustration this device is shown in conjunction with an index, for which it is especially adapted, enabling a bookkeeper to find in an instant any name he is looking for, without subjecting the book to the same treatment as the class of persons above mentioned.



It Co ae to This?

She (bored)—No, Mr. Lytely, I can never love you. I honor and respect you. I am sure you would make some other woman a good husband. I——

He—Well—er—could you—er—give me a letter of recommendation to my next place?—Tit-Bits.

Here's a Brilliant.

Lady—Really, Mr. Gudgeon, your fish seems to get dearer every week.

Fishmonger—Well, mum, what can you expect with all the rain we've had?—London Punch.

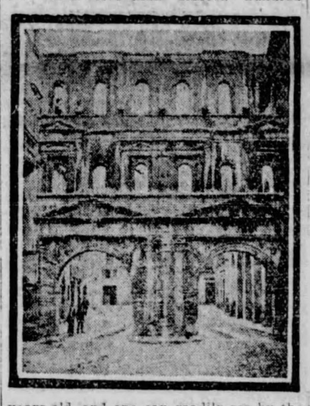
Corbin Wants a Third Bull Run.

MAJ. GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN.
PHOTO BY GILBERT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

If Major General Henry C. Corbin, commanding the department of the East, has his way, the historic battlefield of the first big conflict of the civil war—that of Bull Run—will again echo with the sounds of martial strife. He has selected the ground around Manassas Junction, Va., as the scene of the combined manoeuvres of the regular army and National Guard planned for next fall.

GATE 1,600 YEARS OLD.

The gate of Bosari, at Verona, Italy, is one of the best preserved pieces of ancient architecture in Italy, and its beauty and delicacy of design are at once apparent. It is more than sixteen hundred



years old, and one can readily see by the picture that at the time of its erection it was a structure of note amid its surroundings. What characters and romances have flowed between its graceful archways on the dim stream of time!

SOFTLY SARCASTIC.

There is a tone of gentle irony in this advertisement from a German newspaper—"To those kind friends who during 1902 have shown such interest in the contents of my humble garden. Take notice that in future the keys can always be had on application, even during the night, and that to enter by the gate is much less dangerous than climbing over the wall. I shall be further deeply grateful if in future you would be so generous as to leave a little of the produce for my needs. The trees in the orchard, from present appearances, seem to promise a fine crop, but when gathering the fruit I should be obliged if in the future you could do so without finding it necessary to pull the trees down. It would also insure you a larger selection in time to come. For the same reason I beg you to carry a lantern, so that you do not destroy the greater part of the vegetables in walking over the beds. Thanking you warmly in advance.—H. Spengler."

Ignorance Is Bliss.

Mrs. Simple Newlywed—"I want you to send around a gallon of midnight oil."

Grocer—"Midnight oil? Never heard of it."

Mrs. Simple Newlywed—"Why, I'm sure that's the kind my husband's mother said he always burned."—Brooklyn Life.

THUNDER-SMITTEN PHOTOGRAPH

A professional photographer will understand at once, practically, the cause of this peculiar freak. Yet it is the result of a thunderstorm. The negative was made during the summer, and being placed in a tray of water to wash, after being developed, the film became very soft from the heat.

There was a severe thunderstorm passing over at the time and immediately after a very heavy clap of thunder the negative was found in this condition. The film being very soft at the time, the vibrations produced by the thunder caused the unusual result

ILLUMINATING GAS MADE FROM POTATOES

The use of potato alcohol to furnish light, heat and motive power has been developed rapidly and to a very high degree in Germany. Germany produces about 55,000,000 tons of potatoes a year, and uses for human food, stock food and starch only about 25,000,000 tons. The remainder is converted into alcohol, and used as a power generator for both land and water motors and for cooking, heating and lighting. The alcohol vapor is burned like gas in chandeliers and street lamps, and gives a very bright light. In districts distant from mines it is cheaper than coal.

NEW WIRELESS TORPEDO

Interesting experiments are being made in England with the torpedo, a picture of which accompanies this story. The new weapon is capable of being steered either from the shore or from a ship to the object at which it is aimed, and this is accomplished without the use of connecting wires. On shore is a transmitter, which sends out electrical waves, and inside the torpedo is a receiving instrument, which is affected by them.

The torpedo can be steered to port or to starboard as desired, and the inventors claim that it will persistently follow the object at which it has been directed, unless deflected by the will of the operator. Experts also maintain that this new weapon, because it can be steered without the use of wires, is superior to the automobile fish torpedo, as used in the British navy, as the latter cannot be controlled after it has been discharged from the tube, and also to the torpedo used for coast defense purposes only, since the latter is controlled by means of a wire connecting it with the shore.

The new torpedo carries about two hundred pounds of explosive in its head and has a range of about two miles. It runs beneath the surface, and the operator on shore or on shipboard can detect it by means of two small masts fixed to its case.

THE LEISURELY PAST.

Mrs. Frederic Harrison's plea in the Cornhill for old-time leisure and simplicity is in a well-thrummed key. The theme is a stock one for essayists and verse makers. How many, indeed, have been the laments, in a tone of tender melancholy, over the decay of the diary, the loss of the art of letter writing, the passing of the time when life's unruffled stream serenely flowed between velvet meadows of quietude. Truly, so recurrent is this familiar sentimentalism concerning the past that it is strange Campbell did not make his lines read:

Remembrance springs eternal in the breast,
Man never is but always has been blest.

It is a favorite preoccupation of each succeeding generation to regard itself as time-worn and jaded—the power of agreeable sensation exhausted; the store of primitive simplicity spent. The glory of Solomon's court was disturbed by the voice of the preacher saving all things had become vanity; on Dante's page fell the morning beams of the Renaissance, yet his spirit is that life in his day lost its savor and was an ordeal to be endured rather than a privilege to be enjoyed; Shakespeare wrote in the jocund day of the great Elizabeth, yet when his soul speaks through Hamlet it is to complain that the times are out of joint. An age is seldom simple and leisurely to itself. It is ungracious to break in upon self-solacing musings, reflections which do not harm even though born of fancy rather than of fact. Nevertheless, the modern historical spirit is stern and insists that the truth is always its own justification. If the latter is a correct principle, then witness must be borne that the data collectors have fairly established that today is the age of leisure rather than fifty or one hundred or any other known number of years ago. —New York Globe.

Bogus Antiquities From Italy.

In reciting the different articles exported to the United States, in his annual report dated October 20, 1902, United States Consul F. B. Keene, of Florence, Italy, says:

"Next in value are antiquities of every kind, description and alleged epoch, but most of them such clever imitations as to require experts to detect the deception. The only competent judges in the matter are the officials of the government galleries, whose duty it is to inspect and seal all cases of works of art intended for exportation. Should they, however, find any precious ancient pieces, they, ex officio, hinder the exportation, yet thousands of cases are classified as ancient art works and dispatched to all countries.

"The question of prices for antiquities is most difficult to ascertain, for it is one of individual taste and means."—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

MISS CARNEGIE.

Andrew Carnegie and his family sailed for Liverpool from New York the other day, the party occupying 13 staterooms on the big liner St. Paul. The reporters were on hand as usual and Mr. Carnegie talked to them in his interesting and democratic fashion. But the most readable interview was that which a clever newspaper man managed to secure with Miss Carnegie, the little daughter of the great ex-steel man, in the temporary absence of her nurse. "And so you are going to 'Skibo' castle?" said the interviewer. "No, sir," replied Miss Margaret; "I'm going to 'Skeebo' castle." "Do you play golf like other Scotch girls" "No; I do not. I am an American girl," positively. Miss Carnegie was then asked which of the Beatty boys, sons of a friend of her father, who were good looking young fellows with golden curls, she liked best. "I don't know," she said. "Jack Marvin is my sweetheart. He is not here," she added wistfully; "I wish he was." She said she had all her dollies with her, and that she sometimes went to the park to see the lion she presented to the city. "Ain't he just fine?" she asked. Somebody asked her what she would do if she had $1,000,000. "I do not comprehend," she replied in French. "Certainly you know what money is," chorused the reporters. "I know it is something my papa has more of than anybody else," she answered. "More than Mr. Rockefeller?" "Who is he?" inquired Miss Carnegie. "I never heard of him."

MOSQUITOES IN ALGIERS.

Some French doctors in Algiers do not think that mospultoes are carriers of malarial infection, and offer to allow themselves to be bitten by the most virulent examples which can be found in that mosquito infected country, and to submit themselves to critical medical inspection for a sufficient time to ascertain whether the malady really develops. They will not take any prophylactics, and will give the insect and its backers a perfectly square deal. The reputation of the former as a distributer of quartan ague is not quite so overbearing as it was a few years ago, but a good many people in Algiers, and out of it, still believe in it, and a scientific test on a new basis will possess much interest. It is doubtful, though, if any conclusive result can be obtained by use of the effete North African ceratopagon. It will take the New-Jersey kind to give final force to the experiments and determine whether there is anything in the theory or not.

BAD EGGS HAVE GOOD USES

Several Methods by Which Decayed Hen Fruit May Be Utilized.

The career of the egg may not be romantic, but frequently it is interesting. The full and perfect career is without doubt to develop into a lusty young chick, a roly-poly ball of yellow down with plaintive peek and toothpick legs.

But the full and perfect career is as rare among eggs as among human beings for many things intervene to cut it short, and its usefulness is diverted into channels of which few housewives and poultry raisers dream.

Several fates lie in wait for the fresh, clean egg that reaches market, with dozens of its fellows, in its pasteboard compartment of the typical egg case. It may be sold for domestic uses and be fried with a piece of ham or bacon, or become an ingredient of the numerous products of the housewife's baking day. It may form part of a most tempting drink or fall into the hands of a hairdresser or barber, and cleanse the raven locks of a debutante or the mane of a policeman.

It may be that the egg is broken on its way to market or its shell is checked so that it will not sell. Then it is broken with countless others into five-gallon cans and frozen. The rumor is that these frozen eggs are sold to bakers in the larger cities to be used in winter.

Should the egg survive until it passes the zenith of its existence and enters into a decline it may be sent to some of the large coffee roasters of the east and be used to glaze coffee.

Even should the egg survive the first period of decline and enter into the last stage, if is not without value. It is used commercially for tanning kid gloves and other fine leathers.

The usefulness of the egg is not exhausted when it has met with one of these several fates. The shells, where large quantities of eggs are used, are carefully gathered and the portion which is not used for hen food is ground and forms a common adulterant for spices. The shell can be roasted to the desired shade, is absolutely harmless and is very difficult for any but the chemist to detect.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

SOUP AS A REFORMER.

In sentencing four youths who pleaded guilty to larceny in the criminal court yesterday Judge Wofford delivered himself of a homily upon "jail soup."

"There is no greater reformer in the world than jail soup," said he, addressing the four culprits. "It has virtues that nothing else contains. Boys, I don't know what it is made of, but I think it will do you good if you try it for six months or a year. I have sent a great many young fellows and old ones, too, to jail, and during all the time they are there every one of them is good. The soup does it. It is a most wonderful corrective—better than any reforming plan or institution I know of. I guess the court will have to try it on you. Do you think that six months on jail soup would be long enough?"

All of them seemed to think that six months would be about right, but could not screw out a smile at the soup joke.—Kansas City Journal.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. Dustman.

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CHAPTER XIII—(Continued.)

Flanders went to the polls in his precinct as soon as they were open and his was the second ballot cast. Then he visited several other booths before he breakfasted. The workers of both parties were out in force and it was evident that every inch of the ground would be hotly contested. The challengers of the two parties were vigilant and no man could vote unless his title to do so was perfectly clear.

While he was at breakfast a messenger came with a note asking Flanders to come to Oscar Ballard's office at once. He left his meal unfinished and hurried to the place. He found there Ballard, Allison, Bennett and one or two others of his close political friends. They were looking anything but joyous, and he knew as soon as he entered the room that serious business was under discussion.

"As matters stand this minute," said Ballard to him without waiting to say good morning, "you are a defeated man. There is no use to disguise the truth, now that the votes are being cast. I have visited several of the voting booths and they are using the pencil on you with a vengeance. This I gathered from the talk among those standing about just beyond the limits marked by the flags. While we have run in a number of doubtful voters whom we know scratched their ballots in your favor, we are convinced, if it keeps up as it has begun, that we cannot play even at the end. You know as well as we that you cannot stand much cutting; the margin in our favor, if there is any, is too narrow."

"I have heard from three or four of my special workers near town," said Bennett, "and they report that the farmers are scratching you, John, and voting for Captain Barton. The Barton workers are using the ammunition furnished by the Sun and there is no question that it is having its effect. Our fellows are doing everything they can to stem the tide, but they are frank in saying they cannot hold you up with the ticket in the country precincts, and if you are elected it must be done here in the city."

Allison had put in the morning among the saloons and reported that while Flanders would hold his own and perhaps do a little better than that with the saloon vote, that even among that class he had found a number who for a month had been having free drinks at John's expense, proclaiming in a spasm of pretended virtue that they could not vote for him because of the exposures in the Sun.

"Well, gentlemen," Flanders said, "it looks to me as if I am done for. Throughout the campaign I have borne the brunt of the fight. I have spent more money than any other candidate on our ticket and I know I have given as much time and worked as hard as any man on either ticket. I may have made mistakes and some of my supporters may have erred but there is no use now in talking over what has been done. I am frank to confess that I wish this minute from the bottom of my heart I had never been a candidate, and if I could undo the past I would be at my old place, with Earl, Rogers & Co., and some other fellow would be sweating blood here."

"Come, come, Flanders, if you must die, die game," said Ballard. "This is no time to lose your nerve. It is early in the day and the votes are not all cast yet and none of them are counted. I have a plan to propose, a daring scheme, which may work to your benefit and land you a winner unless the scratching against you is too great to be overcome. I say the scheme may work and again it may not; the question is if it is believed to be worth trying."

"Out with it," said Flanders, with a hopeful look in his eyes. "For myself I am willing to risk anything. Why, men, you know I must not lose if there is a possible way to prevent it."

"My scheme is this," said Ballard, after locking the door and puling the blinds, "and if we try it there must be the utmost caution used. At noon, not before, let us have rigs and men stationed at various parts of the town ready to go to every voting precinct in the country. Let these men be given secret instructions, and what they are told they are not to repeat until they have reached the voting places designated for each one. You know Captain Barton is a large man, quite fleshy, just the man to be stricken with apoplexy. Let these men be instructed to drive in haste to all the country precincts and announce that at noon as he was entering his booth to vote Captain Barton fell down in a fit of apoplexy and that he died in the ambulance before reaching his home.

"This news can be spread all over the county. Out in the country precincts the farmers, that is, most of them, do not vote until in the afternoon. They do a half day's work before going to the polls. They will hear the news when they arrive and will not think it worth while to vote for a dead man. Most of these precincts are not in telephone connection with the city and cannot have the report contradicted. Our men must exhibit considerable excitement and must stick to their story. Not only good men but good actors must be sent on this mission.

"Later in the afternoon, say about 5 o'clock, when the men are coming from the factories to vote, the same report can be spread in the precincts in the outskirts wards, especially in the factory districts, and even if it is denied our fellows must stick to the story to the last. It is a scheme right but I believe there is a good chance of it working. What do you think of it?"

The whole plan was gone over in detail and it was decided to give it a trial. Unless something was done Flanders' defeat seemed certain and here was a rift in the cloud, a chance to snatch victory from defeat. As to whether it was right, that was a point not raised. The next thing was to act. There was no time to loose. Men were selected for the work with care, for they had to be persons who could be thoroughly trusted. As quick as a man was decided on a messenger was sent out to bring him in and he was given his instructions and enjoined as to the importance of keeping his movements secret. He was to furnish his horse and buggy and was to be paid well for his services. Flanders agreed to foot the whole bill.

Shortly after noon every man was on his way. In the city the battle of ballots went on. Every doubtful man was seen, every invalid or cripple in the party was hauled to the polls. It was 4 o'clock before the first report reached town that the rumor was being circulated through the country that Captain Barton was dead. Even then it was some little time before the opposition decided it was a trick and made an effort to counteract it. When it dawned on them what was being done there was such excitement as the town had never before witnessed. Telegraph and telephones were used and messengers behind fleet horses were sent scurrying throughout the country. While the Flanders party was charged with manufacturing the story the charge was not susceptible of proof and therefore little capital could be made out of it in the city.

Out in the country the scheme worked well. The polls closed before the voters were convinced Captain Barton was not dead. While the persons who started the report were soundly denounced they could not be located. The men who had carried the story when asked about it declared they had heard of it before leaving the town, and that while they had no particular interest in the result of the election thought the voters would want to know it and had taken the trouble to inform them as they happened to pass the voting booths.

By 5 o'clock the report and the contradiction had spread to every precinct in the city. When the men came from the factories they heard both sides and did not know which to believe. Some of the workers insisted Mr. Barton was dead and others as vigorously denied it. There was no possible way of telling how the tale originated and when the members of Flanders' party were confronted with the charge that it was a dirty political trick they expressed their indignation at being suspected of such a scheme and asked for the proof that politics had anything to do with.

The last hour before the polls closed the Barton incident was the one topic of discussion and many were the conjectures as to the effect it would have on the result. This could only be ascertained when the votes were counted.

It was all over at last. The polls were closed and the count was being made. There was no doubt as to the fairness of the count. Both parties had faithful men on guard at every booth and there was not the least possibility of any crookedness in this part of the work. Tricks might be played on the voters, but when the ballots were once in the boxes, there was no way to make changes even if any attempt were made to do so.

Flanders and his party friends received returns in the opera house and it was crowded early in the evening. Arrangements had been made with the country precincts to have returns brought in as soon as the count was completed. These were read from the stage and two or three young men who were expert accountants figured on the gain and loss as each precinct reported.

It was a neck and neck race. Half of the city precincts were in before any of the country was heard from. In the city Flanders fell considerably behind his ticket and it was figured that if he did not do better in the country he was certain to lose. But he did do better in the country. Ballard's plan had done the work. The very section of the county which most desired his defeat was holding him up.

By one o'clock in the morning it was certain that all of Flanders' fellow candidates were elected. The majorities were not large but they were great enough to hold. His election was yet in doubt. Over at the other headquarters they conceded the defeat of their whole ticket except Captain Barton, but were hopeful of pulling him through.

By 3 o'clock the last precinct had reported and the men in the opera house figured that Flanders was elected by a majority of fifteen. When the announcement was made the crowd went wild. Men and boys yelled and threw their hats in the air and acted like mad. They crowded upon the stage, shook John's hands, pounded him on the back, declared no other man in the party could have done it, and then turned to do more hurrahing.

A half hour later word came from the opposition headquarters that they conceded the election of the entire Flanders ticket although the official count might lose Flanders the twelve majority which they had figured for him. This announcement caused a renewal of the tumult which lasted for another half hour.

It was a remarkable victory. For the first time in a number of years a party had elected every candidate. It was all the more remarkable when the large ticket was considered. The chairman of the campaign committee and his assistants came in for their share of praise, but the greatest honors were heaped upon Flanders as every politician knew Captain Barton was the most popular man on the opposition ticket, so popular, that a number of Flanders friends confided to him that while they did all they could they had no hope of his election especially after the Sun had opposed him so vigorously.

At 5 o'clock the candidates, members of the committee and some of the more prominent workers, adjourned to a nearby restaurant and saloon where over lunch and liquids the campaign and the exciting finish was all gone over again. There never was gathered together a more jubilant lot of politicians and the outcome was declared by all to be little less than marvelous.

Twenty-four hours after leaving his home disheartened and disgusted, Flanders returned as happy a man as there was in the city. Julia had not retired during the night and met him at the door. A look at John's face told her the whole story.

"It's all right, my dear girl," he cried. "I am elected by a majority of fifteen and all the boys on the ticket pulled through. This is glory enough for one time and now I want to get to bed for a few hours' rest and sleep."

Julia gave him a hug, expressed her delight at the result and said she would curb her impatience to know more until he had his rest.

CHAPTER XIV.

"How in the world did that report get started yesterday, that Captain Barton had dropped dead of apoplexy?" asked Julia of Flanders, as they were discussing election topics that evening, after John had taken a long and refreshing sleep. "It was an awful shock to the town. There certainly could not have been any politics in spreading such a rumor as that. I cannot imagine how it started, as Captain Barton was not even ill."

But John did not know anything about it. "In fact I was so busy with election day work that I had not time to run down the rumor," said he. "It was a great shock to me until I learned there was nothing in it. I must inquire more about it when I go down street," and then Flanders changed the subject, and did not refer to it again.

Later in the evening he went down town. Everybody was talking about the result of the election. Every street corner had its group of men, and every store its coterie of loafers, all telling how it happened. The political friends of Flanders were feeling jubilant, while the opposition was making the best of it, although some of them were not in a good humor. The idea of losing the best offices in the county was not pleasant.

The man who wins a hard-fought political battle has good reason for feeling well satisfied with himself. It is a victory, and men delight in victories. If the candidate was fairly and honorably elected he has just cause for being in good spirits. If he was elected through fraud he will, in the first flush of success excuse his political sins by telling himself that in politics, as in war, everything is fair. Then, too, the successful candidate is so warmly congratulated and has so many complimentary things said of him and to him, and he concludes he is a pretty fine fellow, after all, and deserves the election no matter by what means it was brought about.

There is nothing that succeeds like success, and this maxim is especially true in politics. The man who is in the swim receives attention and consideration from all, but the political hack is as generally ostrasized. Flanders was soon surrounded by a crowd, and was generously congratulated on his election. In view of the fact that he bore the brunt of the battle and overcame so strong an antagonist as Captain Barton, made his election really remarkable.

And at last up came the genial captain himself with hand outstretched and with words of praise on his lips for the man who vanquished him, and expressing the hope that Flanders would be eminently successful in the conduct of the office to which both aspired.

"I am very much alive, physically," said the captain, "although the returns show me to be dead politically. Perhaps, after all, that was what the rumor meant," and the captain laughed as merrily as if he had been elected by the largest majority of any man on the ticket.

Flanders expressed his thanks for the captain's good wishes and assured him that while he was glad to see him in the flesh and in the enjoyment of good health it was a matter of regret that such a report had been circulated.

"I am afraid," said Flanders, "that even though not intended to do so that report caused you the loss of some votes as such a rumor once started is difficult to stop. Have you any idea how it originated?"

"I know nothing about it," declared Captain Barton, "except that it is not true and as it is not so I do not intend to worry. It may have had some influence on the result and again it may not; but I want to assure you, Flanders, that I hold you entirely blameless, for so far as I know you waged an open fight, and I do not believe anything in politics I do not know."

This was getting out of it so easily that Flanders began to think his luck was beginning to change for the better with his election.

That evening's issue of the Sun frankly admitted the defeat of its party's ticket and expressed its regret that nothing was saved from the wreck. It commended its candidates for the good fight they had made and said the result was simply the fortunes of politics and the only thing to be done was to accept the verdict of the voters and make a yet stronger fight next time.

The Sun further said that the election was fairly conducted and that the count was unquestionably honest. It regretted, especially, that Captain Barton had not been elected, "for while Mr. Flanders is qualified for the place his course in the recent campaign was not such as to increase the confidence of the people." Concerning the widely spread rumor of Captain Barton's death the Sun said:

"Shortly after noon yesterday the report was circulated that Captain Barton was stricken with apoplexy as he was about to vote and had died before he could be taken to his home. The rumor was seized upon by the captain's opponents who stuck to it even after they knew it to be false.

"It may have so happened, and yet 'tis strange that it should, but the rumor was first heard from in the country and was retailed at a number of the country booths before it was brought to the city. There is a suspicion that it was started for political effect although it is scarcely possible to conceive of any person so base as to resort to such a scheme. If this be true the whole affair will come to light sooner or later. There is little doubt that the effect of the story resulted in Captain Barton's defeat."

The Herald of the same issue devoted considerable space to election returns and crowed lustily over the great party victory. It took occasion to remind the Sun that personal attacks on candidates did not pay, even from a political point of view and called attention to Flander's election as proof of its statement. It spoke of the Barton rumor merely as an incident of election day but did not attach any political significance to it.

The second day after the election the vote of the county was canvassed and two errors were found in the figures on auditor. These errors reduced Flanders majority from 15 to 13. Superstitious persons might have said this was an unlucky number but Flanders analyzed it as being unlucky for Captain Barton. The other candidates on the ticket had majorities ranging from 47 to 183.

The last of the same week, Flanders received a letter from Julius Gibbons. He had just heard the result of election and hastened to extend his congratulations. His uncle had died the day previous and had insisted that Julius should settle his estate, a big job as the uncle was connected with a number of enterprises and there were complications which would require considerable time to unravel. The work would take most of his time for the next two years and it would be impossible, therefore, for him to become chief deputy. This, he said, was a disappointment to him as he would feel honored to be a member of the official family. On the other hand the settlement of his uncle's great estate would be far more profitable to him in a financial way. He wrote at once, he said, so that Flanders could make other arrangements concerning his office force.

That letter was a genuine relief to Flanders. The deputyship question had solved itself and exactly to his liking. While Gibbons was an excellent fellow Becker could and would do him more good in a political way because of his great influence with organized labor, and if they carried out their plans they would need the assistance of all the political forces they could secure.

Flanders made it a point to see Becker at once and referred to the deputyship in such a way that Becker understood he was expected to fill the place. Then Flanders wrote to Gibbons expressing his regret at not having him for deputy and pleasure that his uncle had selected him for so important a work as the settlement of his vast estate.

After a long campaign in which everything and everybody seemed combined against him, it did make Flanders feel good to think his luck had changed. Within a day or two the public had ceased to discuss politics and had turned its attention elsewhere. This is one of the peculiarities of the American people. They may become greatly excited during a campaign; may lose sleep and scarcely think or talk or anything but politics, but when the election is once over, no difference which side wins, the result is accepted as the verdict of the sovereign people and the excitement is over almost as soon as the votes are counted.

This suited Flanders. The less the details of the campaign were discussed the better he liked it. He was always glad to turn the conversation from politics to some other topic. The Barton apoplexy incident was soon forgotten by the public and there was no disposition to probe into the secrets of the campaign. Flanders congratulated himself that everything had terminated so well and especially that there would be no clash over the deputyship.

Flanders now had a few weeks to devote entirely to himself and his family. He arranged to begin work in the auditor's office under Davis the first of January, so he had nearly two months to rest and prepare for his work. His term of office would begin the following September.

An inventory of his finances was not reassuring. When he left the factory in the spring he had his home and $2,000 cash. In November he found himself minus the $2,000, the $3,000 he realized from the mortgage on his home was almost gone, and a little exercise in mathematics proved he owed another $1,000 for money borrowed and articles purchased on time. In short he was $6,000 worse off than he was seven months before.

At least the great expense was at an end and in a short time he would again be making money and within a year he would be in possession of a good office and the debt would soon be lifted and the balance once more be on the right side of the ledger.

The successful candidates fell into the habit of meeting frequently in Ballard's law office. One of the rooms was used as a sort of political headquarters and they took possession whether Ballard was there or not, exchanged experiences concerning the campaign and discussed their respective duties when they once begun their terms of office.

All of them excepting Flanders and Phillips, the treasurer, began their terms in the winter and spring following their election. The legislature had not at that time made such wholesale changes in county affairs and the auditor and treasurer alone held over until the following September. Phillips, like Flanders, had arranged to enter the treasurer's office at the beginning of the year in order to acquaint himself with its duties. It was not long before these officers-elect had resumed talk of the plan partly framed during the campaign of organizing a political machine, not only to perpetuate the party in power but to pass the offices around to those of their friends who would use them to the best advantage.

Perhaps the most intense partisan of them all was Samuel G. Peters, who had been elected a member of the General Assembly. His politics was his only religion. He looked upon the opposition party as constituting all that was bad and he had no scruples against resorting to all kinds of trickery to defeat it. He was a man past the meridian of life, a retired merchant, and he felt that he had time and money to dabble in politics and was not the least averse to holding office. His election as representative he looked upon merely as a steppingstone to his one great ambition to occupy a seat in congress, for which position he was arranging to be a candidate the following year.

"You all understand," said he at one of their private meetings, "that I am going to make the race next year for the congressional nomination. Now that we were all elected this fall after a mighty hard fight and no little expense I think we should work for the interests of each other as well as for the good of the party. We now have a strong grasp on county affairs and we should retain it and this can be done if we pull together. Now, while I am not, properly speaking, a county official, I may be able to get such special legislation enacted for this county as will benefit us. We have a good working majority in the legislature and the boys are easily lined up on local bills. This is something for us to think about before the General Assembly adjourns."

"Capital idea," said Wesley Gillam, county clerk-elect. "You can do us much good and we can pay you for it in helping you pull down that congressional nomination."

"The whole thing is dead easy, gentlemen," spoke Flanders. "If we are smart, we can dictate the nomination and secure the election of every county official for the next dozen years, long after we are out of office. More than that, we can run the politics of this city, and even this congressional and judicial district. In fact, I can't see why we should not make ourselves important factors in the politics of the state. Close counties like this produce the shrewdest and most careful politicians, and we will all admit we have been well schooled.

"If you fellows who have positions to give out will be careful in your selections we can strengthen ourselves materially. For instance, my chief deputyship goes to Carl Becker, which insures us the support of organized labor. Becker has a great pull there, and with this element on our side, we can handle city matters without trouble."

"And, speaking of the city," said Roy Bentley, the sheriff-elect, "I think you will agree with me that we should all stand for the renomination of Mayor Hughes. He is one of us, and is going to have a fight on his hands next spring. You know, when he was elected two years ago, he promised the Law and Order League that he would promptly enforce all laws, especially those relating to the liquor traffic. I think he had an understanding with the liquor dealers that he would not disturb them. At any rate, he received the votes of both factions.

"It is different now. The saloon men will stand by him, but the anti-saloon element is dead against him, because he has not lived up to his promises, and ridicule the temperance element as you may, it is a force which must be reckoned with."

"The people by this time, should know enough to discount campaign promises," said Flanders. "But Bentley is right; Hughes stood by us, and we must stand by him, and renominate and elect him. This will be the first opportunity to exercise our influence."

"I think," said Bradley, now called Judge Bradley, because he had been on the successful ticket for probate judge, "that we had better have Hughes drop in here some evening and talk the matter over with him. He should be in on this scheme of ours, for the mayor of a city like this, can wield a great power in politics, and with the city well under control we will have far less difficulty in managing the county. Hughes is a long-headed politician, and we all know we can depend on him."

Hughes was only too glad to become a member of such a powerful political combination and he brought with him no little prestige and influence. With the police force at his back and all the patronage of his position to trade on he made a formidable opponent to a man in many respects better than himself.

During the holiday season Flanders and his family spent several days in the city where Mrs. Flanders purchased her gowns, and Helen was made happy by becoming the possessor of the much-talked-about gold watch. These expenditures took nearly all the remaining cash, but as Flanders would begin drawing a salary the first of the year he felt that he could afford to be generous with his wife and daughter.

Did you ever draw a salary from the city, county, state or national government? There is said to be a peculiar satisfaction in so doing. You know your money will be paid promptly and that you can depend on it month after month. A tight money market does not effect you. A dishonest bank cashier or a sweeping fire does not throw you out of employment or endanger your emoluments. There must be some such feeling for in the majority of cases when a man becomes attached to a public office he does not want to let go and will work harder to hang on than would be necessary for him to acquire a competency in a business or profession.

The first of the year found Flanders in the auditor's office as a clerk. One of the deputies had left the office to go west and Flanders took his place. While the salary was but $100 a month it gave him the opportunity to gain a clear insight into the work and he felt that he needed the experience for he meant to be master

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

I had tried so many remedies without their having benefited me that I was about discouraged, but in a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better.

I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root, as above stated. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Gratefully yours,

MRS. A. L. WALKER,
21 McDaniel St., Atlanta, Ga.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—No matter how many doctors you have tried — no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself, and to your family, to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its strongest friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again. So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle.

In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at all drug stores everywhere.

WOMEN suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles. Perhaps you suffer almost continually with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and utter exhaustion.

Your poor health makes you nervous, irritable, and at times despondent; but thousands of just such suffering or broken-down women are being restored to health and strength every day by the use of that wonderful discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

Why Swamp-Root Gives Strength

Not only does Swamp-Root bring new life and activity to the kidneys, the cause of the trouble, but by strengthening the kidneys it acts as a general tonic and food for the entire constitution.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free by mail.

In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

of the situation and to conduct the office in the right way. As he would not take possession until September this gave him nine months to master the details.

Flanders was a bright fellow and trained in business matters, and the work of the office came to him naturally. His duties as clerk were light and he did not find it necessary to remain in the office all the time. Towards spring several of the new county officials took charge of their offices, spring politics began to warm up and Flanders found plenty to do in and out of the office to keep him busy.

Mayor Hughes was renominated without much difficulty. He had strong opposition at the polls, however, and the campaign was intense and bitter. The law and order element put up a hard fight against Hughes, while the saloon men stood by him. Flanders was chairman of the Hughes committee and conducted the campaign, which bristled with shrewd political moves. Then, too, the whole power of the city administration was used in favor of Hughes and he was re-elected by a comfortable majority. This was a victory for the court house clique, and brought to it added strength and prestige.

CHAPTER XV.

Considerable of the time of the early summer months was spent in perfecting the court house organization and in this work Mayor Hughes was a powerful auxiliary. His appointments were made not so much for the good of the municipal service as for political influence and power. The men elected on the county ticket with Flanders entered heartily into the compact.

All understood that in order for the ring to wield its greatest influence it was necessary for it to control the board of county commissioners. This board does business for the entire county and through its hands passes thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. No other office in a county requires such a union of honesty, business sagacity and good hard sense, and no other office is, as a rule, so poorly filled. Too often the place is given in payment of some political debt or to satisfy some particular section of the county. Frequently farmers who are successful in raising good crops or fine horses are nominated and elected commissioners when they have not the slightest conception of the business they are called upon to perform. They are easy marks for the shrewd men sent out to sell bridges, books and supplies, and often through their lack of business qualifications the county loses great sums of money and they themselves are ruined. It is a position which all voters, and especially taxpayers, should see is filled by the keenest and most conscientious men in the county.

The court house ring knew that in James Robinson it had a man who as commissioner would first and last use the office to further the political ends of its members with the welfare of the county as a second consideration. Robinson was a farmer who had made some money in his line of business, but who formed the habit of spending his leisure time in the city, where he proved himself to be a good fellow and was somewhat prodigal with his money.

He was not an educated man, but he had a good opinion of himself, was susceptible to flattery and posed as a political leader. He yearned for more power and the proposed court house combine was right in his line, for he saw that the commissioners would play an important part and he was anxious to do business for the county, and also for himself and the combination.

Before Robinson entered upon the duties of his office there was a gathering of the members of the organization in the back room of the auditor's office, which was selected as the best place for the secret meetings which were found necessary to be held frequently. The question turned on the office of commissioner.

"You fellows want to have a firm grasp on the commissioners' office," said Mayor Hughes. "There is where you will find you have the most power. If we cannot control that office we will be in hot water for the commissioners do business for the whole county and if they handle it in the right way they can give our organization the strength it needs and must have to make our plans successful beyond a doubt. Of course Robinson, here, is all right and can be depended on at all times, but what about the other two?"

"Well," said Ballard, "there is no need of wasting any words or energy on Jerry Gilpin. In the first place he is not a member of our party and therefore can not become one of us, and in the second place he is as careful about the expenditure of the county's money as if it were his own. He is a regular watch dog and we may as well make up our minds that we will have trouble with him. He is a shrewd fellow, too, and we must not underestimate him. It will not do to leave any tracks as long as Gilpin is in office, and the trouble is his successor is not to be elected until a year from next fall. But is there not some way of handling Phil Carper, the other one?"

(To be continued.)

MARK TWAIN AS A LIAR.

Clara Morris, writing in the Metropolitan, tells of her interview with Mark Twain as follows:

I advanced. I have not a doubt that I grinned unreservedly, as one who would be prepared and ready for laughter. I took his hand and—I think the smile must have faded a bit; such a slender, nervous hand, and the work—great heaven, the work it had done!—well-kept, ivory-tinted, heavily veined, tired looking it was, but its grasp—there was power for half a dozen new books in its strength and tenacity.

It was one of Mark Twain's jokes to make himself look like some learned recluse sage, or perhaps his grey leonine mane may suggest the German composer of music. When I mentioned this, he said, calmly: "Well, my looks may belie me, but no one can ever accuse me personally of—er—of intentional falsehood."

"Mr. Twain," I asked sternly, "have you ever been accused of anything else?"

He crossed his legs comfortably and examined the toe of a very neat shoe. "Sir," I continued, in accusing tones, "I once heard a countryman speaking of you; it was in a train running westward. He had thrown down a comic paper disgustedly, and said he: 'If a man can't be good, I'd ruther he'd tell the truth, gol-durn, it! Say, now, I heerd that man Twain oncet, and he can stand and lie till he's black in the face, and all the time you'd be willing to swear he was just chokin' on a chicken bone.'"

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GOBLIN STONE.

Fantastic and goblin shaped are many of the great sections of sandstone in Monument Park, Colorado. The one given herewith reminds one of a giant fish, with its tail in the air, but they are called the "Quakers" because the "tail" ends appear like the broad brimmed hats of the Friends. This is a much more agreeable simile, but the monsterlike appearance of the element wern monuments most impresses the beholder. The foundations of some of them seem so insecure that the slighest pressure must overturn any one of them, but they are apparently secure enough, for they have stood thus for ages.

Good Augury.

Mrs. Subbubs—I think our new girl will turn out all right. Her name is Sophronia, you know.

Mr. Subbubs—Well?

Mrs. Subbubs—Well, we never had a girl named Sophronia, before.—Philadelphia Press.

Jumped the Bill.

"At what hotel did you put up when you were in that town?" asked a casual acquaintance.

"None," replied the dead-beat.

"Didn't stop at a hotel, eh?"

"Oh, yes. I stopped at one, but I didn't put up."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

108 SQUARE FEET, 60 cts.

At this price our 2-ply "Eagle" brand; 3-ply at 80 cts. Velvanite asphalt roofing, $1.75 per square, including nails, caps and cement. Mineral wool felt roofing the very best material on the market; will last from 30 to 50 years, complete with nails, caps and cement. Per square, $2. Building supplies of every kind also furniture and household goods. Ask for Catalogue No. A-127 on material from Sheriffs' & Receivers' sales.
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
West 35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO.

The Farmstead

As to Ginseng Culture.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to G., of Arkport, New York, say I dug roots last fall that were set in 1897, and weighed 9 ounces. I cut off enough of the roots to make 123 pounds when dried, and had enough left to set the same ground out again, 8 inches apart. I sold my dried roots for $11.50 per pound. To my mind, it makes a difference whether one gets genuine American ginseng or Japanese stock, the latter being considered almost worthless.

I think S., of Smithfield, Pa., has a very good idea of growing ginseng. So far as keeping seed is concerned, it matters not whether they are kept in the cellar or out of doors. I think the best time to transplant roots is in the fall when they are two years old. Seed should also be planted in the fall.

In reply to P., of Longbottom, Ohio, who says plant seed in the woods, I have seen that tried several times and it proved to be a failure. The mice will destroy the seeds. I use artificial shade four feet square, made of lath. He speaks of digging a root that was 54 years old. After roots get to a certain age they are liable to slough off and leave the neck to start a new growth. He speaks of there being little or no profit except to those selling seed to deceive purchasers.

I think he must live in the backwoods somewhere for he certainly don't know what he is talking about. I have never failed having over 80 per cent of my seed grow. As to starting in with 10 acres of ground, ginseng must be quite plentiful where he is. I began in '97 and I have not got one-half acre yet. I think he must have gathered seed from sarsaparilla. I would like to have him come to my place and I will be more than pleased to show him some ginseng.—A. D. F., Scott, N. Y.

Questions for Answer.

F. I. P., Oberlin, O., wants to know what acid, if any, will kill trees.

Will some one of the readers of The Blade tell me how to keep rose bugs off grapes, as last year they destroyed my entire crop?—J. D. G., Celie, Pa.

Will some one tell me what ails my hens? They look all right and eat, but in the morning I find them fallen from their perch, dead. They go on to lay and die in their nests. One has her crop hanging almost to the ground, but the others look all right. I have been running out until now I feed corn and wheat and scraps from the table, boil a beet once in a while, give cabbage but not often, give water twice a day. Everything I feed is clean. I feed three times a day.—I. E. F., Buchanan, Mich.

Will some of the readers of The Blade tell us how to get rid of ticks on cattle, and how to keep them off?—V. L., Vernon, Ala.

Will some of The Blade readers tell me what is the matter with my chickens? Their eyes get sore and a white scum forms over the sight. What is the cure? —D. K., Zona, W. Va.

I would be glad if some reader of The Toledo Blade would give me some cure for my mare. I worked her all winter. She got the scratches the first of the winter and had them all winter. I doctered with all the remedies I could hear of and none did any good. At last, I tried gunpowder, hog lard and alum mixed. In about three weeks her ankle peeled just above the hoof. It runs all the time and seems to get no better. The mare is still lame to the scratches every winter. The last remedy of hogs' lard, gunpowder and alum did them up, but the ankle peeled.—J. H., Rufus, Roane Co., W. Va.

I have a mare 6 or 7 years old and she has a ringbone on her right front foot. I have blistered it once, but she is awfully lame. Will someone let me know through your paper what will kill it and if it can be removed or not?—D. W. H., Schuyler, Nebraska.

Will someone who has had experience give me a brief, but practical way of keeping turkeys till they are old enough to run around. I always have had bad luck.—H., Wattsburg, Pa.

Are small potatoes as good for seed as large ones? I generally sort out the large ones and cut them and plant them, but some people tell me to plan the small ones and they will do as well. If this be true one could sort his potatoes and sell or use the large ones and plant the culls, and it would be a great saving.—N. T. R., Robinson's Mills.

Can any one give directions for growing peanuts?—R. D., Westgate, Ia.

Twin Heifers.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to T., Mt. Pleasant, Mich., about twin heifers, please tell him we have a pair of twin cows, four years old, that are good milch cows.—R. D., Westgate, Ia.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell T., Mt. Pleasant, Mich., that I raised a pair of twin heifers, and each now has its second calf, and are good milkers.—M. T., Bible Grove, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell T., Mt. Pleasant, Mich., that I think twin heifers will make good cows as I have a pair of them and they will be seven years old next year, and they are the best ones I have in the herd.—J. D. G., Celia, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell T., of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., that twin heifers will make milch cows, for my father-in-law had a cow that had twin calves and they made milch cows, and one of them had twin calves.—B. L., Henderson, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell T., Mt. Pleasant, Mich., that I had a cow that had twin heifer calves four years ago. One died at birth, but the other came in at two years old, and every spring since, and is all right.—C. W., Frewsburg, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the many Blade readers give best method for keeping cabbage, to keep through winter?—W. S. K., Endicott, W. Va.

Salt on Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell K., Colorado Springs, Col., that I have tried putting salt on cabbage with bad results. It caused my cabbage to rot.—W. I. K., Endicott, W. Va.

Shredded Fodder.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been looking for something about the keeping of shredded fodder, but have seen nothing yet. I would like to hear some of your readers' experience with putting away and keeping it. We tried some last fall and some of it moulded and some kept well. It was our first, and no one about here was any wiser than we were. Wish some of the readers of The Blade please answer and oblige.—J. W. B., Worthington, W. Va.

To Kill Sorrell.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell M., of Florence, Pa., to plow his sorrell land, then sow to rye, oats or buckwheat, and about eight pounds of clean timothy seed or some other grass, per acre and harrow thoroughly. In two years the grass will kill the sorrell. Cultivating sorrell land will not kill it for it is like adding fuel to fire. If he tries to kill sorrell by cultivation he will kill his land. I know this plan to be successful, as I have had a great deal of experience with the weed.—R. P. M., Balm, N. C.

Cure for Blood Spavin.

Editor Farmstead: C., of Corry, Pa., can cure blood spavin by taking one pint strong vinegar, nitric acid, spirits turpentine and best alcohol of each one ounce and bathe freely three times a day. Rub down until you create quite a heat. This is a sure cure, and will not blister, for I have tested it.—W., Hadley, Pa.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to C., Corry, Pa., here is a remedy for blood or bog spavin taken from a veterinary book from which I have taken many valuable recipes: Iodine ¾ oz., gum camphor 3 oz., oil of turpentine 4 oz., oil of rosemary 1 dr., alcohol 1½ pt., water 3½ oz. Mix and rub well in twice daily. If the bog extends around the hock, use the following scattering liniment before using the above remedy: Gum camphor 4 ozs., iodine ½ oz., iodide of potash ¼ oz., alcohol 8 ozs.—A. G. R., Sugar Grove.

Cabbage Worms and Heaves.

Editor Farmstead: To W., Somerset, sprinkle cayenne pepper on cabbage as a sure way to destroy worms.

Solid extract of tremonia put on the bridle bit or on tongue is the best thing for heaves that I know of. Use a piece as large as a pea as often as is needed.—J. W., Waldron, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: W., of Highapopka, Fla., asks for heave cure. Here is one: Pulverized bloodroot and wild turnips, equal parts, thoroughly mixed. Dose, one teaspoonful once a day. I clipped above from The Blade and instead of laying it down so as to have a chance to hunt for it when needed, I just took a little mucilage and fixed it in my scrap book.—G. W. H., Whallonsburg, N. Y.

Turkey Cholera.

Editor Farmstead: Tell R., Mannington, W. Va., I should call his turkey trouble genuine cholera as he describes the disease the same as our turkeys had it a few years ago. The remedy that cured ours is one ounce sulphuric acid and one-half pound of copperas. Dissolve the copperas first in one gallon of water, then put in the acid. Then put three or four tablespoonfuls of this into a gallon of their drinking water, or at first when they are sick give it to them stronger.—T. E. B., Hastings, Mich.

Fertilizer for Corn.

Editor Farmstead: Tell S., Slatyfork, W. Va., that sheep manure alone is a perfect fertilizer for corn. I have raised an extra crop on thin land by placing a half forkful in each hill. It is better than any commercial fertilizer I ever used. Never tried mixing with ashes, but do not think I would try it.—T. D. R., Shadeland, Pa.

Editor Farmstead: To S., Slatyfork, W. Va.: I have had a good deal of experience in trying different kinds of fertilizers on corn. I and other men I know who tried it never were successful in mixing any kind of manure with ashes, as it burns up the corn. Sheep manure alone mixed with ¼ earth will equal any commercial fertilizer. Wood ashes, also, if plenty of them are used are all right, but nothing extra. Coal cinders put around an apple tree keeps the tree in a general good condition, but is not a fertilizer. It keeps away grass, weeds, etc.—F. H., Wattsburg, Pa.

Will someone tell me what ails my calves? They get up all right to suck for one day and then get the scours and die in two or three days. They won't suck only about one or two times. They come on time and look all right. What can I do for them? I have lost three already.—G. W. R., Wanatah, Ind.

To Remove Warts.

Editor Farmstead: Tell the persons whose stock are bothered with warts to bathe the warts once or twice daily for a few days with castor oil, and they will disappear. It will also remove them from a person just the same.—N. T. R., Robinson's Mills, W. Va.

MUMMIFIED CAT.

In the accompanying picture is shown a mummified cat, which was discovered in the British man-of-war Menelaus when she was broken up. It is supposed that when the vessel was being built the cat, probably in pursuit of a rat, jumped between the lining and the outside planking and there remained wedged until the ship was taken to pieces. This interesting specimen of a mummified animal,

which has been brought to light from the grave in which it has lain for nearly a century is now carefully preserved at the Customs Watch House on Hyde Pier.

The Largest Grapevine.

The largest grapevine in the world is growing in the Carpinteria valley, twelve miles east of Santa Barbara, Cal., and is called La Para Grande. It was started from a cutting sixty-one years ago by a young Spanish woman Dona Ayia. It is eight feet four inches in circumference at its base, and one of the horizontal branches measures more than three feet in circumference. he trellis covers about a third of an acre, and sixty heavy posts support it. The vine produces as many as 5,000 bunches annually at a conservative estimate, and in good years many clusters measure twelve to fifteen inches in length and weigh six to eight pounds. Its owner estimates that in 1895 the vine yielded ten tons of grapes.—Kansas City Journal.

Tired.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I understand that the bookmakers will soon be back after more money."

"Yes."

"Well, I want you to promise me one thing."

"What is it?"

"I want you to promise me to quit promising to quit playing the races. I am tired of being disappointed."

NO PLACE

The Lazy Ones Must Stand Aside.

That dull, heavy feeling from coffee may not amount to much in itself, but it's a great obstacle in the way of fame and fortune for it kills ambition and makes one lazy and finally sick.

The successful men or women must first conquer themselves. The way to conquer that dull, stupid feeling 9 times out of 10 is to pay a little attention to proper food. Coffee in particular will dull the senses and make one feel lazy and stupid after the first effects of the cup have worn off, an hour or so after drinking it.

"I was a lover of coffee," says a New York man. "It seemed to me breakfast was nothing without it, but I noticed an hour or so after breakfast a dull, stupid feeling came over me, accompanied frequently by nausea.

"Thinking perhaps it was caused by coffee I wanted to make sure of it, so I gave up the use of coffee and drank Postum in its place. My old trouble disappeared and I learned to look forward to my Postum with as much eagerness as I used to look to coffee and instead of being bad in its effect, Postum is very healthy, and I feel 'fit as a lord' right along." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason why Postum helps toward fame and fortune when used in place of coffee, the drug-drink.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

WILL you buy a separator just because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. We hope such will read this. The Tubular talks for itself and is bought for itself.

If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret.

We will sell you a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than any other, from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the whole cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

Pierpont Morgan is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent: here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife. A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalog A-231 explains better

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

MARTHA'S STRIKE

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Martha plied her broom vigorously across the spotless boards of her piazza, keeping time to her strokes by singing an entreaty to some invisible one to:

"Go tell Aunt Rhody,
Go tell Aunt Rhody,
Go tell Aunt Rhody,
The old grey goose is dead."

She repeated the sad refrain over and over in a robust voice that betrayed she was taking the ancient fowl's demise with equanimity. It was a way Martha had when she was 'thinking out" something and she sang the verse in seemingly endless repetition.

For all of her preoccupation and perplexity she was enjoying the bright morning. The ground flowers of spring —crocuses, violets and snowdrops—were all a-bloom in the strip of garden hugging the foundation at the sunny side of the house. The branches on the trees were covered with soft, green knots ready to spring into full leaf, and over the fence under the staggering old trees of the apple orchard, the robins were having a party and strutted about with breasts puffed out, doing astounding things in worms. It was a morning when one could almost hear the hum of busy nature in her workship.

Martha saw and sensed it all, meantime continuing her communication to Aunt Rhody. When she had finished her sweeping she carefully stood the broom on its handle behind the kitchen door and sat down on the steps in the sunshine to solve her problem.

It had been a source of wonder to the community when Martha, after years of single blessedness, during which she had cheerfully accepted the title of old maid, had resigned her independence to wed with Myron Coburn, long considered not one of the marrying kind. It was universally conceded that Myron, so far as money was concerned, was "tighter'n the bark on a tree." Even in a village where money was regarded with such respect that no more than was absolutely necessary was allowed to go into circulation, Myron was reckoned extremely close.

Martha had no fortune other than what she earned by her own capable hands. She had the reputation of having "faculty," and by following the profession of general utility woman in the way of millinery, or dressmaking, or of nursing the sick, she was able to provide for herself comfortably.

Myron had never been seriously ill but once in his life, and from this attack Martha had brought him back to health with the cheerful energy with which she did everything she undertook. After he was entirely recovered she had married her patient.

"I guess the full streakedness of a man comes out when he's enjoying poor health. I can't be told much about Myron Coburn," she had assured some of her remonstrating friends.

Everything and everyone in any way helpless or forlorn aroused Martha's protective instinct. She was constantly taking care of either people or animals in distress, and it was probably this protective instinct that led her to accept Myron.

He was an appealing sort of a little man with a bunch of a beard hauging from his chin and pale blue eyes set in a face furrowed with wrinkles. He was described in village parlance as being "well fixed," but he had earned his money literally by the sweat of his brow and he could not bring himself to part with it easily.

Martha was a wholesome, vigorous woman built on a generous plan, and when Myron asked her to be his wife, confiding that he was "almighty lonesome," he had not yet recovered from his illness and his weakness filled her heart with such divine pity that she gave her consent. Myron was not wholly selfish in the matter. During his sickness he had grown to care much for the kindly cheery woman and was loath to let her go from his home.

"A woman like her had ought to be took care of," he said with suddenly acquired gallantry.

The woman who had been in charge of his house before Martha's coming accepted her dismissal with alacrity. "My land! If you don't have a time I miss my guess," she warned the bride as a parting benediction.

"I'm not one to squinch when I've set my hand," Martha answered with composure.

For a year or more there were peace and harmony in the low white house by the apple orchard. Under Martha's genial influence the good qualities of the little man expanded wonderfully, and when he was away from her, he found himself thinking with fondness of Martha and of the home awaiting his return.

Before his marriage, fears of increased expenses had caused him some troubled moments and he had painfully schooled himself to accept the inevitable. Contrary to his expectations his expenses had not been increased. Martha was an excellent manager. At the time of her wedding she was in possession of a small sum of money she had saved, and after her marriage she had expended this for her individual wants without a thought of the day when it would be gone and she would be compelled to ask more of Myron.

When the day came that she was penniless she found herself confronting an unpleasant situation. She had never been obliged to ask for money and here was Myron, apparently without the least intention of giving it to her voluntarily. She went with an empty purse so long as it was possible, until driven by her needs, she forced herself to make the request.

"I'd like to have some money, Mr. Coburn," she said diffidently one morning when they were at breakfast.

Myron set down his coffee cup and gazed at her with an appearance of surprise that brought the blood pounding to her face. He loked around the room with a critical eye.

"Why, what's needed about the house?" he questioned.

"Nothing," Martha answered, "I want it for myself."

"Oh," said Myron, adding after an inward struggle, "how much do you want?"

"Ten dollars 'll do, I guess," Martha replied, indignation spurring her courage.

"Maybe I'll bring it to you this noon," was as much as Myron could persuade himself to promise.

He did not give it to her that noon nor for many noons that followed, and he carefully avoided the subject. Martha kept silent and considered the situation. The morning she sat out doors in the sunshine she resolved to adopt decisive measures.

"I don't want to spite Mr. Coburn," she thought, "but if we're going to live in comfort I've got to strike for wages."

She acted at once upon her decision. Before the noon hour arrived, she went to the pantry and satisfied her hunger with several slices of bread and butter. "I'll leave the pie for Mr. Coburn," she said to allay her guilty conscience.

When Myron arrived there was no dinner ready to be spread on the table. He sniffed the air anxiously. "What's the matter with dinner?" he inquired.

"I didn't get any," Martha answered with well-assumed indifference. "You can go into the cupboard and piece."

"Why, Martha, what's the matter?" You ain't sick are you?" Myron questioned.

"No, I've struck," Martha stated briefly.

"Struck what?" cried Myron.

"For higher wages. My board and keep are not enough. I want wages," Martha declared.

For a moment astonishment dulled Myron's understanding, then comprehension awoke in his eyes. His hand sought his pocketbook but it came away empty. His stubbornness had risen to battle.

"I guess I ain't going to pay wages for what it's your duty to do," he said grimly. "Don't you get a good half of what comes in this house?"

"Yes, I do," Martha replied, "but you keep all the money. It isn't right. A wife had ought to have a little something beside her board and keep. I'm doing hired help's work and I've struck for wages. I won't get another meal until I'm paid, that's my last say," Martha spoke quietly, but she set her chin like a rock.

Myron's chin became as rock-like and so protruberant that his bunch of a beard pointed skyward.

"I guess I can help myself," he said doggedly.

He went to the pantry and found something to eat. He waited on himself again in the evening when he came home to a fireless, deserted hearth with Martha gone away to the neighbors. In the morning the same comfortless conditions prevailed. There were no signs of breakfast and Myron hitched about the kitchen, longing for a cup of coffee and some of Martha's hot cakes.

"Isn't there going to be any breakfast?" he asked in a wailing voice. Martha, sitting at the window, with a glass of milk in one hand and a doughnut in the other, shook her head. "I've struck," she said.

"I'll cook my own breakfast then," Myron snapped.

He carried out his threat, but his coffee was without savor and his eggs were tasteless. To add to his misery, he tore the lining in his coat and lost his collar-button.

Martha rocked calmly on, apparently oblivious to his troubles. Myron began to realize how much he depended on her ministrations, and it was only after much tribulation that he got himself in moving order and started to leave the house. At the door he concluded to return and assert his authority. Martha rose and faced him as he came toward her. She seemed so large and imposing that the little man weakened.

"I expect you to have dinner ready at the usual hour," he mustered courage to say.

"What you do expect is not always sure to come true," Martha retorted pleasantly.

"Now look here, Martha," he pleaded. "Don't act so cantankerous." He swallowed hard and went on with an effort. "How much wages will you want?" Martha considered.

"Five dollars a week," she answered. "You're fully able to pay it."

"I ain't a-going to," Myron returned with spirit.

"All right," said Martha, "then I'll go out and earn."

Myron left the house and slammed the door after him. In his walk to the gate he had time to think over the matter and began to fear that Martha would do as she had threatened. How would it look for his wife to be living out? And what would become of him? Martha had made his home so pleasant, and he had come to depend upon her so entirely.

"I won't have it," he exclaimed. "I ain't a-going to have it."

He ran back to the house and burst into the kitchen.

"Martha," he called breathlessly. "Couldn't you get along on two fifty?"

"Don't you squinch, don't you squinch, Mrs. Coburn," Martha was saying to herself.

"No," she answered firmly. "I want five dollars and I had ought to make you pay back wages."

Myron groaned at the dismal prospect. "Don't you do it, Martha," he warned; "don't you do it. You might get me mad."

He waited for Martha to relent, and he waited in vain. He sighed heavily when his hand once more sought his pocketbook. This time it was brought to light.

"How much was it you wanted the other day?" he asked humbly. He had surrendered.

"Ten dollars," said Martha.

Myron handed it to her. "Do you want your wages, too?" he quavered.

He looked so meek and broken that Martha relented.

"Land no, Mr. Coburn," she told him with her old cheerfulness. "I was just showing you that you ought to give your wife a little ready money without making her feel she was a beggar."

"Oh," protested Myron. "I never intended—"

"No, of course you didn't," Martha interrupted. "You just wasn't wonted, but now you know."

"Yes, I do," Myron admitted. "Sure you don't need any more?" he inquired, grown recklessly lavish with the pleasure of giving.

"No, this is enough—for this time," Martha added significantly.

The strike was over. Myron went away filled with a sense of well-being which his wife increased when she called from the door:

"You get home in good time this noon, Mr. Coburn. We're going to have a boiled dinner."

If there was anything Myron liked it was one of Martha's boiled dinners.

What possible harm could there be in any girl learning to make her own hats? There are hundreds of young women who are in comfortable enough circumstances so they do not need to earn money who could save a great deal, using the materials that collect from season to season and producing hats to suit their taste and faces even better than their milliners. It's a good idea even for the girl who can live leisurely if she chooses to train her hands and mind in things practical as well as aesthetic.—Hartford Courant.

SEEDS Send for our 1904 Catalog
Clover, Timothy and Grass Seeds. Flower, Field and Garden Seed. Seed Corn, Oats and Potatoes. Also Grain and Seed Cleaners for sale.
HENRY PHILIPPS SEED & IMPLEMENT CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1832
113 and 117 St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

One of the greatest American millionaires once said to his physician, "A million dollars, Doctor, for a new stomach," and then the sick man groaned and turned away. One of a man's greatest pleasures is that born of a keen appetite, vigorous digestion and a good dinner, and this belongs to many a good fellow who is living on small wages, but the rich man without a stomach has to forego the good things of the table because his stomach rebels. Without a healthy stomach and a good digestion, our blood is thin, watery and poor, our heart action is weak, our liver does not do its duty, and man is miserable and unhappy. In this condition man is prey to the germs of influenza, consumption, malaria and all the ills that he is heir to. Consumption can be treated by natural methods which are as close to nature as possible.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., years ago understood this disease, and after a long period of experiment discovered certain roots and herbs which were nature's remedies, and succeeded in putting them up in a form that would be easily procured and ready to use. This he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives no false stimulation because it contains no alcohol and no narcotic. It helps digestion and the assimilation of such elements in the food as are required for the blood. Instead of a cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the food elements the tissues require. It maintains the patient's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and in this way fever, night-sweats, headaches, etc., are done away with. It fortifies the body against the germs of consumption, grip and malaria, and it builds up the tissues and puts on healthy flesh.

When the druggist says he has something that is "just as good" as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, he says so because he hopes to make a better profit, but his own statements have not stood the test of long experience nor had the success that Dr. Pierce's medicines have had.

LEFT-HANDED PEOPLE.

They Are Most Numerous in the Criminal Class.

"As is universally known, we use the right hand very much more commonly than the left, the number of persons who are more agile with the left hand being comparatively small. They are ordinarily found among women, children and savages, and they were more numerous in ages past than they are now. Much has been written of these persons, but, as no one has heretofore tried to determine their frequency by means of statistics, I decided to undertake that task with the aid of my friend Professor Marro," says Professor Cesare Lombroso in The North American Review.

"Among 1,029 operatives and soldiers I found a proportion of 4 per cent in men and 5 to 8 per cent in women. Among lunatics the proportions are not much different. On the other hand, studying a certain number of criminals, the quota of left-handedness was found more than tripled in men, 13 per cent, and nearly quintupled in women, 22 per cent. Some particular kinds of criminals, however, as, for example, swindlers, offered me again a much greater proportion, 33 per cent, while murderers and ravishers, give less—from 9 to 10 per cent. At all events, this is a new characteristic, which connects criminals with savages, and differentiates them from sane people, as well as lunatics.

"As appetite comes in eating (according to the proverb), so, once in the midst of these first discoveries, I wished to see if I could not go further in my researches. Until now, I thought, left-handedness only has been studied. Would it not be worth the trouble to search if there be not, also, what one may call 'left-sidedness,' as applied to the senses—that is, if there be not men who have a greater sensibility on the left than on the right side? With this idea I instituted a kind of physiological surveillance over a number of my friends and colleagues, and over some workingmen.

"As a result, I found that left-sidedness is in much larger proportion than left-handedness, showing itself in no less than 26 per cent. of normal people. The curious fact appeared also that left handed people do not have more of this sensitive left-sidedness than right handed people, and not even as much, at least in the sense of touch, as criminals, who average 27 per cent., although they show a difference in the intensity of the sense of touch. The proportion of sensitive left sided people among criminals, however, becomes very much more if one takes into account the sensibility to pain, which they have more highly developed in the left side, and visual sharpness, which, according to the calculations of Dr. Bono, is not only greater in them than in honest men, but is more accentuated in the left eye than in the right. In lunatics, as is revealed by the researches of Tonnini and Amadei, this sensitive left-sidedness is almost more the rule than the exception, rising as high as 44 per cent. It appears, then, that left handed people are more numerous among criminals, and sensitive left sided people among lunatics.

"Here I will note a curious thing. Long before I, after much technical observation, came to this conclusion, the people in the provinces of Emilia, Lombardy and Tuscany had already declared the same when they framed and used the saying, 'He is left handed,' to express the idea that a person is untrustworthy."

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THECURIOUS TARAHUMARES

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, of New York, who has lived with the Mexican Indians for several years, says that the greatest obstacle in studying them is to gain their confidence. In a lecture on the subject of these peoples, Dr. Lumholt

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send No Money, Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of Its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life, and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness. I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid

DR. C. S. FERRIS.

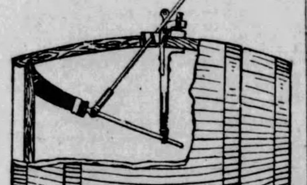
He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anaemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and I rest the whole proof of my power and the truth of my claims on them. Believe them and ye will believe me. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases seem alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and will banish all disease. I have brought thousands back to life and health and none need perish. For I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My full address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 5143 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

Barrel-Cleaning Implement.

With the millions of gallons of liquids of all kinds sold every year, entailing enormous expenditure for the containing vessels, it is but natural that the manufacturers should make an attempt to curtail cost by the reuse of their barrels. Nearly every brewery, for instance, utilizes many times over the kegs in which their beer is shipped to customers. A number of barrel-cleaning machines have been designed for the use of establishments which make this a practice, as the barrels become soiled and begrimmed with dirt during shipment or carting through the streets. It is also policy to clean the interior surface at intervals, even should the cask be filled with exactly the same brand of liquid it originally contained, but most of



these machines do not seem to make provision for this work, outside of steaming and agitation. The illustration shows an arrangement designed to scrub the interior of a cask very thoroughly. There is a clamping support, which is bolted fast to the edge of the bung-hole, and serves as a pivot point for the manipulation of the scrubbing brush. By the aid of the external lever it is possible to reach every portion of the interior where dirt could find lodgment, and with a little practice the operator can soon learn to handle the cleaner rapidly and easily.

Two Lives Saved by a Horse.

A Malden physician was returning home from visiting a patent late at night, in company with a clergyman, when his horse stopped short at one of the most dangerous grade crossings within the city's limits. Absorbed in lively conversation with his clerical friend, and seeing no gate down, he mechanically touched the horse with the whip and urged it by his voice to go forward, but the spirited animal for once would not respond, and, instead of obeying, stepped briskly aside and turned his head as far as possible from the train which just then whizzed by at the rate of 40 miles an hour. It was a close call for the occupants of the carriage, who sat breathless through the moments of terrible suspense, but the horse maintained its attitude of a half circle until the danger was passed. It seems that the gatekeeper was asleep at his post, and had neglected his duty, but the delicate ears of the horse had detected the sound of the coming train and had rightly interpreted it as the signal of a danger to be avoided.

Sized Up.

Mrs. Bacon—I see by this paper that the average family in the United States has four and seven-tenths persons.

Mr. Bacon—I suppose I'm the seven-tenths in this family.—Yonkers Statesman.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Stradivarius.

I would like to know at what age Antonius Stradivarius began the manufacture of violins and when he died. I have a violin labeled Antonius Stradivarius, Cremoneus, German manufacturer faciebad, Anno 1713. I would like to know the meaning of the words Faciebad and Anno. I cannot find them in Webster's book, and did he die of old age or of some disease?—G. S., Hamilton, Ind.

Stradivarius was born in 1644 and died in 1737, presumably of old age. Made his first violin when he was 23 years old. "Faciebad" should be spelled "faciebat" and means "made" or "manufactured." Anno the Latin dative for Annus and means "in the year of."

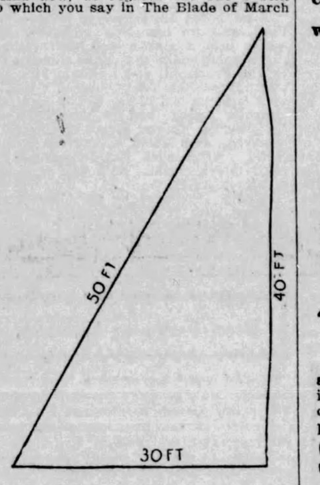
Spanish Bull Fight.

Please give a full account of the Spanish bull fight. Does a man fight the bull, and if he does, how and what weapons does he use? I was under the impression that two bulls fought like two chickens, but a friend tells me differently.—J. H., Derby, Ind.

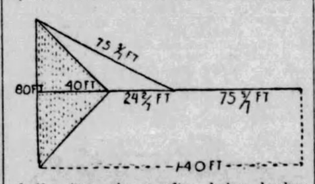
The bull fight as conducted in Spain takes place in a large amphitheatre. The bull is led into the arena and is confronted by a picadore on horseback, who is armed with a spear and carries a red blanket. This he waves in front of the bull's eye and the infuriated brute charges the horse. Occasionally the horse is gored and the man thrown. Then chulos, with crimson banners attract the bull's attention to allow the picadore to escape. Banderillos, armed with sharp darts with fireworks and flags attached, attack the bull until he is covered with the darts and his hide scorched with the fireworks. The matador rushes into the arena when the bull is blind with rage and, with a sharp sword, gives the coup de grace by thrusting the sword into the animal's body at the juncture of the neck and spine.

The Broken Pole Problem.

On March 7th I sent you an answer to Perry Cross problem, also one a little more complicated than his. A rule for solving such problems is: As the length of the pole is to the distance between the top and bottom after being broken, or cut, and the right angle triangle formed, so is the base of the triangle (in this case 30 ft) to the difference between the other two sides. In this case, his problem by simple proportion would be 90:30 as 30:10, showing that ten feet is the difference between the two pieces after being cut across, showing the pole was cut 5 feet below the center from bottom to top. The triangle would be:



And now, as regards the one I sent to which you say in The Blade of March 31 you want me to send solution. The circular mound is introduced simply to make the problem appear more intricate, while in reality it is similar to the other and the same rule answers in both cases. In working mine, we leave out the mound to begin with and call the top of the pole 140 feet above the ground. Now as 140 is to 40, so is 40 to the difference in the length



of the two pieces after being broken across. Then by simple proportion we have: 140, 140, 40, 11 3-7, showing the difference in length of the two pieces to be 11 3-7 feet, and by taking the height of the mound (40 feet) away, we have 100 feet left for the length of the pole.

40+24 2-7+75 5-7=140.

24 2-7+75 5-7=100.

—J. A., Clinton, Ia.

W. T. O., Herrick, Ill.: The nearest approach to Wamsetta is Wamsutta, a cotton made in Massachusetts and named after the mills where it is manufactured.

Origin of O. K.

In answer to D. L., of Waryville, Mo.: Rev. James O'Kelly was a Methodist preacher, associated with Francis Asbury as early as the year 1777. He was one of the first presiding elders. In the conference of 1792 he introduced a resolution that an appeal be allowed to a preacher when dissatisfied with his appointment. The resolution was lost, whereupon he and several other preachers withdrew from the connection, because unwilling to serve under such arbitrary rule. About the year 1794, Mr. O'Kelly and others who had withdrawn from the M. E. church at the conference of 1792, formed themselves into a church and called it the Republican Methodist church. Many people called said church "the O'Kellyites." Mr. Titus Laighley was converted by them, and licensed to preach. He afterwards joined the Methodist Protestant church, being accepted on his papers that he received from the O'Kellyites, as they were still called by some. He (Bro. Laighley), said playfully many times, will trace my origin back to 'O. K.' (O'Kelly) and think it all O. K. to have been an scrip reformer. "Rev. James O'Kelly died Oct. 16th, 1826." (Methodist History.)—G. M. R., Weed, N Mex.

Reckoning Interest.

Please answer the following questions in the Toledo Blade:

A note dated in Ohio, Sept. 1st, 1898, reads: "One year from date I promise to pay to ——— the sum of $——— for value received. Interest at 5 per cent, payable annually." No interest having been paid, would the interest on the unpaid interest be recovered at 5 per cent or 6 per cent, the legal rate in Ohio? Would the face of the note draw the legal rate after one year when the note is due, or would it draw 5 per cent for the full time it has run?—E. E. A., Pulaski, Pa.

If it were our note we should charge 5 per cent for the year as the note calls for, then the legal rate is allowed by the state on principal and unpaid interest.

Cost of War Vessels.

Would be pleased to have The Blade tell its readers the cost of some of our first-class battleships, the Maine, New York, Brooklyn, Iowa and Oregon. Also one protected cruiser.—E. B. C.

The Maine, the one blown up in Havana harbor, $2,500,000; New York, 2,085,000; Brooklyn, $2,086,000; Iowa, $3,010,000; Oregon, $3,180,000; protected cruisers from $1,000,000 to $2,725,000, the Columbia costing the latter amount.

Barbed Wire—$2.35 Per 100 lbs. Brand new, on original reels. Also galvanized smooth wire shorts, gauges 9 to 16, $1.40 per 100 pounds. Annealed wire in continuous lengths, 9 to 15, $1.90 per 100 pounds. Wire staples, $2.00 per 100 pounds. Tubular fence posts at 80c each. Write for free catalogue 127 on building material, household goods, etc.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th and Iron Streets, - - Chicago, Ill.

Those Mixed Schools.

Editor Question Bureau:—I have been reading the columns of the Question Bureau for some time and have become somewhat interested on the subject of mixed schools. I maintain that by constant mingling and dwelling together of negroes and whites, even as in school life, it will, after a certain period of time, lead to social equality. My view of the case is: That we naturally become a part of that with which we associate; and while many would never think of standing on the same footing, socially, with the negro, others will after a stated time drift to the same level, and social equality is the result. Though this may not be realized during the present time, my opinion is that a certain season of even schoolroom association will lead to a social blending of the two races. However, my views are not necessarily extreme, and others may see the question in an entirely different light.—E. McM., Friars Hill, W. Va.

Masonic Designation.

In your April 7th weekly edition, your reply to the query of "U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.," is erroneous and misleading. Your reply, as it applies to Masonry in Ohio, is correct, but not as to all other states.

There are certain grand jurisdictions that use the letters "F. and A. M." and others using "F. and A. M." both being recognized as original Masonry and our grand jurisdiction of Virginia is in fraternal relations with your "F. and A. M." grand lodge, but does not recognize or countenance the so-styled "A. F. and A. M." grand lodge of Ohio. The same applies to New Mexico, and many other states.

In Virginia the so-called colored Masons use the letters A. F. and A. M. We have no "Cermans" here. They are mostly confined to Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Kindly set your inquirer right in this matter.—W. L. A., Roanoke, Va.

We are much obliged to W. L. A. for his explanation. The Blade's informant was a well-known Toledo Mason, but he may have been misled by the practice in Ohio.—Ed.

The Seven Wonders.

What and where are the seven wonders of the old world?—R. L. G., Conneantville, Pa.

The pyramids of Egypt, the mausoleum or tomb built for Massolus, king of Caria by Artemisia, his queen; the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus; the ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus; the pharos or watch tower built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt.

Hearst and the Coal Trust.

What part has W. R. Hearst taken in the prosecution of the coal trust, lately decided in his favor?—A. C. P., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Hearst brought suit against the coal trust, charging that it was violating the anti-trust laws. President Baer and other coal magnates, subpoenaed before the commission refused to testify or produce records. Mr. Hearst then began proceedings in the supreme court to compel them to testify and the court held in favor of his contentions.

Jules Verne.

Please give me a sketch of the life of Jules Verne.—H. B.

Jules Verne was a French author, born in Naules, February 8, 1828. Studied law, wrote plays and operatic pieces and was for a time secretary of the Theatre Lyrique. Became known in '63 by his Cinq Semaines dans un Ballou, a romance based upon the discoveries of modern science. Subsequent works, all of which have been translated into English, include: A Journey to the Center of the Earth, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, From the Earth to the Moon, Dropped from the Clouds, and the Mysterious Island. One of his most popular works is Around the World in Eighty Days, which was dramatized in 1874.

Officers of the Cabinet.

Please give the names of the present cabinet officers and the office each holds.—C. W., Dublin, Ind.

John Hay, secretary of state.
Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury.
William H. Taft, secretary of war.
Ethan A. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior.
William H. Moody, secretary of the navy.
James Wilson, secretary of agriculture.
Henry C. Payne, postmaster general.
Philander C. Knox, attorney general.
George B. Cortelyou, secretary of commerce and labor.

Mints and Mint Marks.

How many mints are there in the United States, and where located? Also, how can you tell from which mint the dollar was coined, as each dollar has a letter upon the lower part of the neck?

The United States established its first mint at Philadelphia in 1792, others at Charlotte, N. C., Dahlonega, Ga., and New Orleans, La., in 1835, one at San Francisco in 1851, one at Carson City in 1870, and later one at Denver, Col. No minting has been done at the last named place. In 1901 the mints at Dahlonega and Charlotte were discontinued. The O just above the "Dol" mark found on some of the dollars is supposed to mean New Orleans mint, and the S the San Francisco. If there are letters designating the other mints they are known only to the treasury department. The M frequently seen just below the neck probably has no reference to the mint from which the coin came.

Superstition and Evolution.

What is meant by "superstition?" Is it superstitious to believe that man descended from low animals, as is taught by evolutionists?—E. L., Greensboro, N. C.

Superstition means to stand in awe of something, an irrational fear of that which is mysterious or unknown, especially fear of invisible or imaginary existences. The evolutionists do not regard their theory as founded on superstition, but rather on the history of man through the different stages of his development.

Hen and Egg Problem.

Please answer through The Blade that problem if a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will five hens lay in ten days? If you have answered it I have failed to find it.—B. H. B., Auburn, N. Y.

If a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, one hen would lay an egg every day and a half. Five hens would lay five eggs in the same length of time and as many eggs in ten days as five times the quotient obtained in dividing ten by one and a half or 33 1-3 eggs.

True and Magnetic Meridian

What is the difference now in degrees, minutes and seconds, of the "True Meridian," and the "Magnetic Meridian," in eastern Kentucky, east Tennessee and southwest Virginia? What is the amount of "variation" yearly for the sections named?—M. M. S., Rose Hill, Va.

The territory you mention is very close to, and a part of it upon, the American agonic which is an irregular line connecting those points on the earth's surface where the declination of the magnetic needle is zero or in other words where there is no difference between the magnetic and the true meridian. This agonic passes through the eastern part of Brazil, North Carolina, Virginia and Lake Erie. It has been moving slowly westward since the beginning of the century. At points east of this line, the needle deflects to the west, New York in 1885 showing a declination of 8°, while in the west the declination is east. We should say that there is practically no difference in the states named.

Fall of the Mississippi.

What is the average fall of the Mississippi and how high is its source above sea level.—J. W. T., Fairweather, Ill.

The Mississippi is 2616 miles long and Lake Itasca, its source is 1,575 feet above sea level. The average fall would therefore be about two-thirds of a foot per mile.

Will Not Exchange Stamps.

Does the postoffice department forbid their postmasters from exchanging stamps for other denominations when same have been purchased at their postoffice?—J. E. P., Charleston, W. Va.

Yes. It is done to protect the postoffice from the business of exchanging stamps where firms accept them in large quantities and might dump a carload on a postoffice at one time.

Trip to St. Louis.

Please give me an estimate of the expense one would be to for a trip to the St. exposition. I want an estimate that would cover everything but railroad fare. —F. G., Pikesville, Ala.

One should be able to pull through for $3 or $4 per day if he is very economical, and in five or six days he should be able to see the principal things of interest. But it is a difficult matter to estimate. There is a wonderful range in the expenses of such a trip, and also in the length of time required. In each case it depends upon the person.

The Blade does not care to express an opinion on the probable outcome in the Sixth Alabama district for obvious reasons.

Rulers of Russia.

Will you please publish in The Blade the past rulers of Russia?—H. S., Pittsfield, Pa.

Michael, 1613; Alexei, 1646; Feador, 1676; Ivan and Peter I., 1682; Peter I., 1689; Catherine I. 1725; Peter II, 1727, all of the male line house of Romanoff; Anne, 1730, Ivan III, 1740; Elizabeth, 1741, of the house of Romanoff female line; Peter III., 1762; Catherine II, 1762; Paul, 1796; Alexander I, 1801; Nicholas, 1825; Alexander II, 1855; Alexander III, 1881; Nicholas II.

Miscellaneous.

T. D. Rutherford, of Shadeland, Pa., wishes to correspond with I., Eberfield, Ind. As The Blade has destroyed the address, this notice may attract his attention.

A., Colony, O. T.—Labrador is a dependency of Newfoundland, discovered by John Cabot in 1497. It is a narrow strip running northwards some hundreds of miles to Hudson Strait. Labrador catches the full force of the Arctic current, and this tends to reduce the temperature in summer. However, extreme temperatures are unknown, either zero or 85 above being unusual.

S. D. C., Loudensville, Ala.—The supreme court holds that the question of suffrage is one that each state must regulate for itself. The south, in order to give legal color to its determination to disfranchise the colored man, has, in several states, passed laws making property and educational qualifications that practically shut out the black race from the polls. This is unjust, un-American and uncivilized, and sooner or later will demand a remedy.

H. E. B., Wausaukee, Wis.—April 28, 1875, fell on Wednesday.

D. McA., Battineau, North Dak.—The Blade has explained that matter so often that it seems as if you are not reading its columns closely. There is no such dollar, and the proposition was made as a joke. For instance, if you have an 1894 dollar, meaning if you have 1894 dollars, you can see the St. Louis exposition. One need not spend $1,894 to see the World's Fair.

G. A. L., Erbacon, W. Va.—We cannot vouch for the authenticity of the clipping referred to. The histories at our disposal make no reference to any actual consideration paid by Penn to the Indians, although it is a matter of history that he treated them well and no doubt made them many gifts.

O. M., Junction, O., and R. J. S., Buchanan, Mich.: As the Blade understands it, the new ruling does not increase the pension of a man already drawing one. The age of 62 is merely an evidential fact that a man who has served in the army and is not drawing a pension, is partially disabled and is therefore entitled to one.

S. A. J., Clinchport, Va.:—There is no record of the information you seek. It is doubtful if the chairman of any national campaign could even approximate the actual cost. It is known that the expense has grown amazingly in the way of legitimate expenditures, largely due to the introduction of the so-called campaign of education. Millions of tons of literature are prepared and sent to every section of the country. This requires the employment of an army of clerks.

F. T. P., Oberlin, O.:—The Spanish pronunciation of Mercedes is, as if it were spelled Mer-tha-thes, the last th being given the hard sound as in them. The English pronunciation is Mer-the-dee, with the accent on the second syllable. Portia was the wife of Brutus; also it is a character in the Merchant of Venice, an heiress in love with Bassanio.

Nearly any music store should be able to give you the information regarding Old Dog May.

Whence the Spots on Fur of Animals?

Although we are told that the leopard can not change his spots, it is certain that the markings on the fur of some animals do change. Especially is this true where the animal has a distinctive winter coat. This change has been studied by Barrett Hamilton, a British naturalist, who is of the opinion that whitening of the fur generally accompanies develonment of fatty tissue, which is a manifestation of insufficient oxidation, and hence of atrophy, which shows itself in a whitening of the hair. In some animals —man, for instance—this atrophy is manifested by baldness. That fat men are often bald is thus something more than a coincidence.

In time of peace the Japanese army, consisting of 421,000 men, costs but $18,500,000 a year.

DON'T RISK A PENNY.

GET WELL FIRST.

For 30 years I've been a physician!
I have treated nearly two million cases!
Surely you'll admit that such experience must have taught me some certainties.
And—all that I know of disease and cure—all that I have proven to be worth knowing—is condensed into my six books for the Sick.
Write for a free copy today.
They tell of my great discovery that practically all diseases can be permanently cured through the Sympathetic Nerves.
Not the nerves we feel with, see with, hear with, but the inside nerves.
It is these that unconsciously operate the vital Organs—the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Brain, etc.
When the inside nerves get run down, that Organ which is weakest in the body loses its power to act properly.
It then throws its work upon the other Organs.
These Organs, in turn, become affected through overwork, and so, scarcely any case is found without complications.
It proved useless to doctor the individual Organs themselves while the Nerve-power to fully operate them was lacking.
Sedatives temporarily deadened the pain, but increased the distress afterwards.
Tonics revived the drooping powers, only to insure relapse so soon as the stimulus was withdrawn.
Of what use to hourly move ahead the hands of a watch if its mainspring be seriously weakened?
There is but one sensible thing to do, viz—stiffen up the mainspring.
That's what my, now famous, prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does.
It acts directly upon the Sympathetic Nerve Centers just as steam acts in an Engine.
It provides, through these inside nerves, the power to make the weakest organ do its duty.
It enables weak organs to cast off their clogging waste matter, and to repair their worn tissue.
It runs the human mill, at full capacity, till that mill produces enough new material to keep itself running without further help.
So sure am I of this Restorative that I authorize certain Druggists everywhere to supply it on a month's trial, practically all who write me for that privilege.
To supply it at my expense if it fails to benefit—at your expense if it cures.
The cost is but $5.50 for six bottles, including all professional help during treatment.
Could anything better prove my faith in this system, than this voluntary test?
Could anyone furnish you better grounds for confidence?
You should get my book, which tells how to cure diseases permanently.
Write for it today—now—you can't get well too soon.
Just specify which of the six you need.
Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 4 for Women.
Book 2 on the Heart. Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 6 on Rheumatism.
Address Dr. Shoop, Box 7838, Racine, Wis.
P. S.—Simple cases often yield to one bottle of Restorative. All druggists carry it. But all druggists do not supply it on a month's trial. You must write to me for that

The Sunday School

A MAN AT HIS BEST.

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 17 Is: "Jesus Transfigured.' Mark 9:2-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The real character of most men is ordinarily veiled and is revealed only on rare occasions. Ten years ago, with a company of men, I climbed the mountain back of Northfield with Dwight L. Moody. It was a little "retreat" for prayer and communion. As if it was yesterday I can see the company of men seated on the grass, Moody the central figure, reclining against a tree. There he opened his heart to us. The inner man, whom the vast concourses which he addressed every year might suspect but never plainly see, was opened to that fortunate company on the mountain side. And as Moody talked in simple, child-like fashion of himself and the Saviour he loved, his face glowed with a strange, white light such as I have never seen on the countenance of any other mortal. It reminded one of the transfiguration. That was Moody at his best, the real man, and it is thus that everyone of the company of men who climbed the mountainside that afternoon remembers the great evangelist.

The experience was, to some of us, an open window through which the transfiguration of Jesus could be seen more clearly. That little company of the closest friends of the Nazarene had been given inklings of the true nature and mission of this Divine Man who had been their leader and companion. Now to the three leaders of the band a further revelation was vouchsafed. They were permitted to see Jesus with the veil of humanity lifted. His real nature was for the moment apparent when he took them up Mt. Hermon and showed himself to them transfigured in the presence of the two leaders of the old dispensation and in the cloud out of which proceeded the voice of divine approval.

A Life's Mountain Tops.

How often was Jesus transfigured? We have record of this occasion when he was accompanied by witnesses, but we know that it was his custom to resort to solitary places and to the mountain top for prayer and meditation. Was he then in communion with the Father and with the Father's chosen messengers from the other world? Possibly. The speculation is idle; at least we know that this once he had such an experience. Plainly it was given for the comfort of Jesus as well as for the instruction of his disciples. He needed to be fortified for the ordeal that lay before him. They needed supernatural witnesses to the approaching crucifixion and resurrection.

Every great life, like the mountain lakes, is fed by secret springs. Often these are the sacred influences of a home; the inspiration and comfort of a wife's fellowship and counsel; the noble character and companionship of a friend. Sometimes they are the books which a man reads in his retirement. The spirit of Jesus was kept quiet and strong by his seasons of retirement and prayer. Apart from them he gained power for the service of men. It is of more than passing significance that Jesus was transfigured, "as he was praying."

The Three Best Friends of Jesus.

It is a mistake to assume that all Christians mean the same to God. They do not, any more than all that band of 12 meant the same to Jesus. Who would put John and Judas on a parity of friendship in the eyes of Jesus? There was an inner circle in that chosen band. A strong man talks of his joys, but sorrows only to a chosen few, if to any. These three intimates of Jesus were his two cousins, John and James, the sons of Salome (the latter the sister of Jesus' mother, Mary.), and Simon Peter, who, while he was rebuked by his leader more than any other disciple, was one of those nearest to him. They were chosen to be with him in the two crucial experiences of his life—the mountain top and the garden, though they were sleepy-heads at both places. What poor sticks even the best of Christ's friends are! Yet his friendship transforms them into pillars of truth and service.

Shining Face---Glistering Garments

On the mountain Jesus was transfigured. There is a mystery here of which we would fain know more. The transfiguration was caused by no supernatural radiance or reflected light. The original text makes it clear that the glory which the apostles beheld was an inherent brilliancy shining forth. Its brightness was overpowering. The spectators were startled out of their wits. They could only recall that the garments of Jesus glistened, "so as no fuller on earth can whiten them." These three men were given a glimpse of the glory of the redeemed. As they saw Jesus on Mount Hermon, so shall all his friends see one another in the New Jerusalem.

Of Jesus it was true that what he appeared to be on the Mount of Transfiguration he really was all the time. That experience was but a temporary withdrawal of the veil of humanity. Every man's best moments reveal his best self. We never know our neighbor until we have seen him transfigured by some experience of love or heroism or sacrifice. It is always safe to assume that the best we know about anybody is the surest index to his true nature.

Visitors From Heaven.

The human Jesus had hungered for sympathy and comfort, and had sought it from his disciples, but in vain. Now heavenly visitors were sent to minister unto him and to strengthen his spirit. Heaven held no higher figures, probably, than Moses and Elijah, the two great heroes of the Old Testament history. They alone were qualified to commune with the Son of Man. They both, like him, had served and suffered and sacrificed, so their sympathy was more precious than any words of angels who had never passed through trial like this, which the Son of Man was undergoing.

In all the course of their earthly mission these heroes of faith had never done any service so great as this of ministering to the Messiah in person. For them, as for us, heaven holds the highest opportunity for labor. By their faithful service on earth, they were qualified for this great honor. It is no mere fancy that those who do the Lord's will here shall find some glorious work there.

We are not left in darkness as to the theme of conversation on the Mount of Transfiguration. Naturally only the most momentous topics would occupy the minds of the three concerned. What could be so important as the approaching decease of Jesus, the sacrifice of "the Lamb slain before the foundation of the world?" With this were their words weighted. There is no other subject so deserving of attention on earth or in heaven. When Christ was most serious, when he opened his innermost heart to his disciples, the crucifixion was the burden of his message. It also was the refrain of the preaching of the fire-baptized apostles. Paul's resolution was to know nothing save "Christ and him crucified," and this should be the iterated and unfailing message of every sermon preached in His name.

Sleepy Peter's Blunder.

Incomprehensible though it may appear, the three men who were permitted to share this unparalleled experience were too sleepy to comprehend it at first. They had a great opportunity and partly missed it. We are prone to let trivialities bar opportunities. The sleepy disciples on Mt. Hermon have many followers.

Peter, who was one of those persons who speak even when they have nothing to say, cried out, in his sleepiness, "Rabbi, it is good for us to be here: let us make three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah." It was the nonetheless, embarrassed remark of a man out of his wits. He should have kept his mouth shut, and his eyes and ears open. That was no place for tarrying or for remarks from the spectators. The Transfiguration was for instruction and inspiration, and not for mere enjoyment. Its purpose had to do with the days to come; it was an enabling for the testings and the trials of the future. The mountain-top experience is for the sustenance of the life on the plains. Some Christians wish that they could ever live in the atmosphere of a convention or a revival. Therein they make as big a blunder as Peter. These experiences are useful only in so far as they may be translated into endeavor in everyday fields of service.

A Cloud and Its Message.

As certain forms of invisible writing are made plain by nearness to fire, so this experience would be comprehensible to the disciples only in the light of the resurrection, after the baptism of fire.

There came a voice out of the cloud, however, which they needed even for the present. It was the divine attestation of Christ's message. "This is my beloved Son: hear ye him." They would be tempted, no doubt, to listen to the clamor of the crowd about them. Therefore this injunction from heaven. The world is full of voices, most of them not worth listening to. Jesus' is. His was the voice best worth hearing two thousand years ago; it is the voice best worth hearing today. Therefore, "Hear ye him."

That Which Abides.

If Peter had any notion that permanent lodgings on that mountain top and in that company were possible, he was suddenly disillusioned. The marvellous scene dissolved, the crowd disappeared. Moses and Elijah were gone. The supernatural visitors had faded from their presence. Jesus only was left. They found themselves the same company, so far as outward appearances went, as had tolsomely ascended the mountain side. But Jesus was with them; what else did they need? Moses and Elijah, after all, had been but preparers looking toward Christ. Their work was but temporary. But Jesus still abides, even as he was left on the mountain when the others vanished. After him is no other.

When the wondering disciples made their way down to the plain, with all its thronging cares and problems, its sick and suffering and demon-possessed, they still had Jesus by their side. He is, as he was, the helper for every day of life. There is no common experience too trivial for him to share. So it is better to be with Jesus on the plain than with Moses and Elijah on the mountain top.

THE LARDER OF A MODERN MOTED GRANGE

Most of England's moated houses had their secret hiding places. In the long gallery of Parham hall a sliding panel in a window-seat exposed a narrow passage leading to a hole beneath the floor, wherein a proscribed priest might take temporary refuge from a too zealous officer of the commonwealth. In Birtsmorton court, in Gloucestershire, a secret passage once ran from a concealed chamber in the oak-paneled dining room to a tunnel beneath the moat, and so on to an exit beyond. Sir John Oldcastle is said to have been secreted here during the Wars of the Roses. The hidden chamber now harbors nothing more romantic than the family provender. A secret room, with a sleeping apartment, was constructed over the kitchen of Moreton hall, and access to the moat was feasible down a narrow shaft in the wall. Alas! the secret chamber has been modernized into a storeroom for cheese. It is a miracle that romance has any breath left in its emaciated body. The moat was the family fish-pond in the good old days, and it was usually kept stocked with carp, pike, and perch. From a convenient window a line could be dropped into the placid waters, and the larder replenished at no cost and with little delay. Monster pike of hoary age still survive, it is said, in some of these old moats. — From "England's Moated Houses" by Oscar Parker in the April Booklovers Magazine.

New Form of Phosphorus.

Our consul at Frankfort, Germany, reports that the new scarlet-red phosphorous recently introduced in that country possesses very valuable properties. It is not poisonous, and is easily changed into new chemical combinations. In this respect it resembles the yellow form, while in its non-poisonous quality it is like the red phosphorous. Prof. Schenck has succeeded in making matches using the scarlet-red phosphorous, which is not poisonous and can be ignited anywhere, so that a specially prepared friction surface, as in the case with the Swedish matches, is not required. Several of the foreign governments have been for some time searching for a composition for use in match making which should be free from deleterious effects to those employed in its manufacture, and which should contain no poison dangerous to children, and have even offered rewards for such a product.

WHITE ELEPHANTS.

Most prized by the King of Siam is the white elephant, not because it is sacred, for it never was, but because it is rare. Consequently it is desired above all other possessions, just as the black tulip or yellow aster is among our gardeners. The white elephant has also been useful in battle to the king, for when he led his armies against the Burmese they fled at the sight of him seated upon his "milk white steed."

He is simply an albino among elephants, for his flesh is an unwholesome pink and his eyes, instead of being brown, are blue. They are too valuable to be caught as other elephants are. As soon as one is seen the pursuer, mounted upon one of the swiftest and tamest of the captive herd, scours the hills till he finds the prize. He is armed with a lasso, and he never gives up the chase until the noose is tight about the hind legs of his valuable quarry.

Then, shackled to two tame elephants, he drives it down to Bangkok, where he receives knighthood and a prize of money. For though this city keeps pace with the march of civilization the capture of a white elephant is still such a great occasion that its captor receives great marks of attention. This curious beast is to Siam what the eagle is to the United States or the lion to Great Britain. He is its national emblem.

Brooklyn's Gender.

Church—I see in New York they refer to Brooklyn as a sister city.

Gotham—Always.

"I think it would be more appropriate to refer to the City of Churches as a hymn."—Yonkers Statesman.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

Sir Mortimer, by Mary Johnston. This is one of the popular novels of the day and is hinged upon events in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Mortimer goes with an expedition for gold in the new world and encounters many exciting adventures on the Spanish Main. A pretty love story and fine description are two attractions of the romance. The illustrations in color are very fine. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Sign of Triumph, by Shepard Stevens, is an excellent historical story which tells of the children's crusade in the Middle Ages to deliver the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels. It is a vivid and interesting tale. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

The Admirable Tinker. In this book Edgar Jepson has written a lively story about a remarkable English boy who sails around in airships, takes thrilling automobile rides and does other remarkable things, which are briskly described and make good reading. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The Gordon Elopment is a collaborated book written by Sarolyn Wells and Harry P. Taber. It is one of these books written "just for fun" and describes the absurdities perpetrated by a gay company of people in a hotel "up in Maine." Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

Cherry's Child is a new book by John Strange Winter, which recites a romantic love story of an orphan girl. It is very light reading.

Heart of Lynn, Mary Stewart Cutting is the author of this pretty story which tells of a charming young woman by the name of Lynn Barry and how she helped to make Lynn family fortune. The story reminds one of Miss Alcott's writings.

Young Explorers of the Amazon, by Edward Stratemeyer is the fourth volume of the excellent Pan-American Series and relates the adventurers of sight-seeing of five bright boys in Brazil. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Bessie Bell, by Martha Young. This is a book for very little girls and tells how Bessie Bell was left the only one alive in a house in a fever-stricken city, and how she was cared for by some good sisters in a convent and finally found her mother. The Scott-Thaw Co., 542 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Great Comparisons, by the Rev. Lyman Abbott is a book of short essays on spiritual subjects designed to exemplify the ever presence of God. It is a helpful volume. The Outlook Co., 387 Fourth avenue, New York.

Manhood's Morning, by Joseph Alfred Conwell. This is a new edition of an inspiring book for the character building of young men. It is an excellent work. The Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Tolstoy's Essays, translated by Alymer Maude. There are twenty-six letters and essays in this volume. They belong to the last fifteen years of Tolstoy's career and all of them reflect altruistic principles. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

THE BLADE MEDICAL BUREAU

That published Sept. 10, 1886, prescription No. 180 for the cure of **Sexual Weakness** is as follows: Ext. hyos. 30 grains; ext. belladonna, 15 grains; pulv. opii, 7 grains; oleum theobromae, q. s. to make 15 suppositories. One mo. treatment by mail, $1.00. Any prescription published by The Blade Medical Bureau in

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE MAYFLOWER

Democratic leaders are so frantic in their efforts to discover something derogatory to the President, some discreditable act that he has committed, or allowed others to commit, that they grasp at anything floating past them, just as the drowning man clutches at the fragile straw.

Here, for instance, last week, Representative Williams, of Mississippi, the recognized Democratic leader of the house, read a clipping from a newspaper charging the President with having converted the naval steam yacht Mayflower to his private use, and so confident was Williams in his mare's nest that he had it printed in the Congressional Record.

The matter being called to the attention of Secreary Moody, that official searched the records and found that:

"The only use of the vessel made by the president, or by his direction, has been since the beginning of her present commission, June 28, 1902. During these twenty-one months she has cruised 22,000 miles, which is considerably more than the average of our vessels. The president has spent aboard her at various times, a total of something less than forty hours, and has traveled in her ninety-four miles. He has spent one night aboard her, being detained there by bad weather on his return from a review of the National Guard in the state of New Jersey, undertaken at the invitation of the governor of that state. Of these forty hours, all, except on one occasion, were spent in the performance of official duties. The total time spent on board the vessel by members of the president's family or guests has been one week, and the distance traveled while they have been aboard has been 40 miles.

"All expenditures of every nature occasioned by the visit of the president or any of his family or guests, have been paid by him. The Mayflower has never been 'held for the president's use' nor at any time has any money been expended on 'refurnishing the ship as the president's private yacht,' nor for 'refitting and repairing for the president's personal use,' nor for 'keeping the Mayflower at the disposition of the president.'

"Since she last went into commission there has been absolutely no change in her interior fittings, except for the comfort of the crew, the installation of wireless telegraphic apparatus for increased signaling facilities, and for the increase of the battery by the addition of two four-inch breech-loading rifles. During her present commission there has been expended on her for repairs and additions, for the purposes above named, $29,240. These expenditures are similar in character to those made upon other ships, and are not excessive.

"I have the honor to say in closing that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Mayflower has not been diverted an hour from any naval duty for which she was needed, nor has a dollar of the public money been expended for the pleasure or convenience of the president or any of his family or guests."

The Blade presupposes that Congressman Williams thought his statement was correct else he would not have insisted on its being made a part of the Record. Having been set right by competent authority, he should make the amende honorable and drop the subject like a hot potato. It is proper to suggest to the members of the Democratic smelling committee in this connection, that they are on the wrong lead when they undertake to dig into the official life of President Roosevelt. The further they dig in that direction, the more material they will pile up to the benefit of the Republican campaign.

TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

Every summer and autumn large areas of public and private forests are devastated by fire. This destruction is a universal injury. It not only destroys a valuable asset in the list of the country's resources, but is productive of floods. The forest is the most effective means of preventing floods and producing a more regular flow of water for irrigation and other useful purposes.

To prevent the michievous forest fires, congress has enacted a law which forbids setting fire to the woods, and forbids leaving fires (camp fires and others) without first extinguishing the flames. The law provides a maximum fine of $5,000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, if the fire is set maliciously, and a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year if the fire is due to carelessness. It also provides that the money from these fines goes to the school funds of the county in which the offense is committed.

Commissioner W. A. Richards, of the general land office, has issued circulars warning the public against carelessness, inasmuch as many fires start from neglected camp fires, and makes the following requests:

1.—Do not build a larger fire than you need.

2.—Do not build your fires in dense masses of pine leaves, duff and other combustible material, where the fire is sure to spread.

3.—Do not build your fire against large logs, especially rotten logs, where it requires much more work and time to put the fire out than you are willing to expend, and where you are rarely quite certain that the fire is extinguished.

4.—In windy weather and in dangerous places dig a fire hole and clear off a place to secure your fire. You will save wood and trouble.

5.—Every campfire should be completely put out before leaving the camp.

6.—Do not build fires to clear off land and for other similar purposes without informing the nearest ranger or the supervisor, so that he may assist you.

As hunters, fishers and campers will soon haunt the woods and streams, it is hoped that they will observe these simple instructions.

The question of forestry is one of the most important now before the country. Many states pay bounties for planting trees, and the general government is beginning to give the matter the deep attention it deserves. A fire started from the camp of some careless hunter, will do more damage in a day or two than a state can repair in years of time, labor and expense.

THE PARKER BOOM.

Eastern Democratic newspapers have it figured out that Judge Parker has a cinch on the St. Louis convention. The New York World publishes a table based on reports received from every state in the union, and estimates the Parker vote at considerably more than 600, conceding to Hearst only 106 out of a total of 1,000 delegates, the remainder being placed in the doubtful column.

The drift during the past week has been undeniably toward the New York judge. There are discordant notes even among the conservatives. It is evident that a good many will find Parker a hard dose to swallow. That wing of the party would be for Cleveland almost to a man if he would but give his consent. With the Sage of Princeton eliminated, however, where else can they turn except to Parker? Although he persists in being what Bryan terms "an interrogation mark," his intimate friends insist that he is pursuing a dignified course in keeping silent; that when the time comes, he will define his position on all matters that are likely to become issues during the campaign. It is rumored that, within a few days, he will resign from the bench and make public avowal of his candidacy.

The Chicago Chronicle, one of the most conservative of Democratic newspapers, hesitates to follow the Parker banner. More stolidly than any other of the sound money Democratic organs, it clings to Mr. Cleveland. One of its eastern correspondents only yesterday reported that there was a lack of genuineness in the Parker boom; that many eastern Democrats were giving him half-hearted support and look upon his sudden ascendency in the political sky as the result of a temporary wind puff. This correspondent insists that no one short of Cleveland will suit Tammany and the vast financial interests of New York, and adds that between "Parker unknown and Roosevelt undesirable," they are as willing to elect the latter as the former. This statement is significant as going to show that the conservatives are far from being carried away by the Parker flurry.

It is even intimated that the men back of the Parker boom are using him merely as a stalking horse to hold the anti-Bryan element together, and that when the convention meets in St. Louis, there will be a systematic effort made to force the nomination upon Cleveland. And despite his reiterated statements to the contrary, there are many leaders who believe that he will not refuse, if the call comes with anything like spontaneity.

The situation is being observed by Republicans with keen interest, not that they fear the result, but because the issue of the Democratic convention will, in great measure, determine th nature of the campaign. With Parker in the saddle, New York can be safely counted for President Roosevelt. With Cleveland as the nominee, there should be scarcely less doubt. The President's attitude in the Northern Securities case might cost him some votes in Wall street, but it would give him enormous prestige up state where Cleveland's relations to corporations are well known.

REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS.

Representative De Armond's statement in the House yesterday to the effect that Republican congressmen were endeavoring to cover up crime, was promptly met by Congressman Grosvenor, who challenged the Missourian to mention a crime that had been covered up. Of course De Armond did not accept this challenge. If he knew of a crime that was not being prosecuted, it is not only his privilege but his duty as a citizen to uncover it.

Democrats are reduced to this species of guerilla attack on the Republican flanks. They can bring forward nothing specific, and so they resort to insinuation and invective. Their efforts to make issues of the Philippine question and of the Panama canal legislation failed miserably. Then the postoffice investigation, instigated by Republican officials, was taken as a text. Notwithstanding the fact the government machinery was working overtime to run the crooked employes to earth, the Democrats endeavored to complicate matters by insisting upon a congressional investigation. Republican members opposed it as being unnecessary. They explained that every means was being taken to uncover whatever fraud there was in the department and to punish the wrong-doers. De Armond and his colleagues understand this, but hope to deceive the people by ambiguous argument. In so doing they place party advantage above principle, sacrificing the truth in the vain hope of creating a false public impression.

FREDERIC COUDERT DEFENDS THE PENSION RULING

In a letter to the New York Evening Post, Frederic R. Condert, the eminent lawyer and a leading independent Democrat of New York, takes the critics who have censured President Roosevelt for the pension ruling, severely to task. He denies that the executive powers have been transcended or that precedent has been overturned. Says Mr. Condert:

"Should we not be just, even to the chief executive of the nation? I do not belong to the dominant political party, nor have I any particular tenderness for many of its tenets, nor do I hesitate to dissent from many of the acts and policies of the present government, but I cannot see anything save injustice and misapprehension of the facts in the attack upon the president on the ground that he is paying pensions without authority of congress. It is, of course, obvious that the executive has no such power, and that if he should usurp it he would be guilty of a gross violation of the constitution and the fundamental duties which that instrument imposes upon it.

"It is idle, however, to speculate as to hypothetical questions or to beat men of straw. Nor is it wise, or safe, to give the public the impression that the executive of the nation is setting at naught its constitution unless there be some ground upon which to predicate so grave an accusation. What, then, are facts in regard to this pension matter? Under what, if any, authority was the president of the United States acting?

"The laws of 1890, Fifty-first Congress, first session, chapter 634, provided as follows:

Chap. 634. An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents.

That all persons * * who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability * * which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor * * shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, etc.

"Ever since the enactment of this law the treasury, in pursuance of it, has established rules and regulations, in accordance with which parties shall present their claims to pensions.

"One of these rules was that total disability will be presumed at the age of 75, partial disability at 65. This is a mere rule of evidence, such as courts of justice constantly make use of under the name of a presumption of fact. It may be rebutted by showing the actual facts to be in contradiction to it, but such a general rule, usually is and in this case seems to be in accordance with the experience of mankind.

"The sole question, therefore, is whether the executive had power under this act of congress to establish such a presumption. That it had this power is scarcely debatable. Such a rule is a very proper rule of proof. That it has been in force under varying administrations for the last fifteen years is unquestioned.

"The present executive has seen fit to change the age limit from 75 to 70, and 65 to 62. This would seem to be an exercise of the discretion vested in the secretary of the interior by congress under the power to make rules and regulations. Whether this change is more apt to be in accordance with the actual facts in the majority of cases or not is a question as to which individuals may differ, but it is certainly not a question in any way affecting the jurisdiction of the executive under the act of congress.

"The sole criticism that can be made is as to the wisdom of the age limit now fixed; the sole action taken by the present administration in this regard which in any way departs from that of its predecessors is this change in the age limit; a slight modification of a long existing rule made in pursuance of a power clearly vested by congress in the secretary of the interior. That so slight an innovation should have given rise to so apparently spirited and widespread an agitation seems somewhat remarkable.

The New York World has led the Democratic press in a race to see which could be most vicious in their assaults upon the President. He has been charged with violating the constitution and with appropriating legislative functions for the purpose of making political capital. Mr. Condert deplores these unwarranted attacks, as having a bad effect on the country. He concludes with the following patriotic and high-minded utterance:

"The interests of truth and fair dealing certainly require that the erroneous impression inculcated in the public mind should be at least mitigated by a presentation of the real situation. It is not to the interests of the country in general that impressions of the existence of a reign of lawlessness in Washington should be generally created, unless there is some very serious warrant for it. There is quite sufficient debatable ground in many public acts both of the executive and of the national legislature which furnish a very sufficient arena for all the energy and enthusiasm of the most puglic spirited. Unfounded agitation such as the one in question can only be mischievous and tend to distract the public mind from the really important and serious questions with which it should now, as always, endeavor to busy itself, and just criticism loses its force in the melee."

It would be better for the country if there were many more Frederic Conderts.

RUSSIA'S WAR TACTICS.

The progress of the Russo-Japan war may be summed up briefly thus: The Russians are steadily mobilizing in the neighborhood of the Yalu, while the forces of the Mikado are pushing their way through Corea and other points to meet the enemy. A part of the Japanese force has already crossed the river into Manchuria. The feature of this latter movement is the retirement of Russian detachments without even the appearance of making a stand. The Japanese drove the Muscovite out of Corea without a struggle.

But it must not be understood from this that General Kuropatkin is asleep. The Russians fell back for a purpose that will be demonstrated in developments. The general is a born strategist and he no doubt saw the futility of exposing scattered traders of his troops to the fire of the enemy. He has evidently decided to fight only when his forces are disposed to the best possible advantage. While it was the accepted belief that Russia would undertake to drive the Japs off the continent with whirlwind rapidity, the fact that she has adopted other tactics must be construed to mean that she has acquired a wholesome respect for the foe, and purposes to take no risk of a premature engagement. She will not fight until she is thoroughly prepared for a stubborn contest. Meanwhile the Japs are pushing steadily ahead, and their greatest danger is that they may become over-confident because of the ease with which they have so far progressed. Indications point to a very important engagement at no distant day.

CLEVELAND'S BUGLEBLAST.

Former President Grover Cleveland is quoted as saying of the possible nomination of Judge Parker that it would afford "the greatest possible relief and satisfaction." Further he says:

"I do not see how any one professing to be a real, intelligent Democrat, can hesitate to accept Mr. Parker, if he should be nominated, as a fit representative of safe and conservative Democratic principles entitled to hearty and unreserved Democratic support."

Time was, perhaps, when one blast of Mr. Cleveland's buglehorn would have been worth countless thousands of votes, but it is extremely doubtful if his support will render valuable assistance to the Parker candidacy. It is easy to see, taking into consideration the anti-Cleveland element of the Democracy, wherein Parker might do better without than with the Cleveland endorsement. Memory runneth easily to the time when the anti-Cleveland faction predominated and controlled the Democratic party, and there has since been no great test of strength to demonstrate that the Bryan faction, if not possessing force enough to control, has sufficient power to hamper and defeat those who may hope to get the party back within old lines and policies.

Mr. Bryan is crying aloud for a word or a sign from Judge Parker, to learn where he stands. In an emergency, Cleveland's endorsement and Hill's open backing of the Parker boom may be sufficient to reassure Bryan and engender his antagonism. The attitude of former Senator Pettigrew, in his recent bold declaration of an avowed purpose of bolting if Mr. Cleveland were nominated, is sufficient to show where the radical wing of the Democracy stands. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that a candidate who has Cleveland's hearty endorsement would be no more acceptable to such as Pettigrew than Cleveland himself would be.

The Democratic situation is not full of promise of harmony, anyway the situation may be viewed. It looks like a test of factional strength between Hearst, backed by the radicals, and Parker, supported by the conservatives, with a fight to the finish and eventual easy running for the Republicans.

Judge Parker's silence will not stand him in good stead if Mr. Cleveland is to attach the dead weight of his support to the Parker boom. It will clarify the situation for the Bryan-Pettigrew crowd. On the other hand, Pettigrew's declaration is sufficient to acquaint the conservatives with the character of Hearst's following. The extremes seem too far apart for meeting. There is nothing in the situation to indicate the Democratic banner as a perching place for the white dove of peace.

MENTAL DISTRESS DAMAGES.

A novel suit has been brought in New York against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company. Two women ask judgment for $5,000 each because of the shock to their nervous systems by the alleged bad language of the conductor, who became involved in a dispute over fares with the male escorts of plaintiffs. None of the party was injured in any other way, but plaintiffs aver that they were prostrated for several days.

If judgments are obtained against the company, the decision is likely to work a revolution in railway circles. It will be necessary not only to judge a man's ability as a conductor, but his reputation as a citizen. The man of quick temper and foul tongue will find this avenue of employment shut to him. And if the claim holds good against a railroad, why not against any other corporation?

The merits of this particular case have not been made public, but there are numerous instances where women have been thrown into hysterics by a drunken brawl or the profane utterances of loafers. The feeling that they will not be held responsible unless they commit an overt act emboldens the roughs to give free rein to their tongues. Here in Toledo, we have had many illustrations. But local street railway employes are, as a rule, gentlemen, and there has been little cause for complaint because of their conduct.

Whether a company can be held liable for mental distress growing out of the rudeness of their employes is a question that is comparatively new, and the outcome of the New York case will excite no little attention.

HEARST'S HOTEL BILL.

We may expect to hear the announcement in a few days that William Randolph Hearst has broken ground for a 10,000 room hotel in St. Louis, the contractors being under bond to complete the caravansary in time for the Democratic convention. For that is Willie's way of doing things. When he couldn't buy space in certain newspapers, he promptly stuck up plants in the offending cities. The other day, his agents endeavored to buy up the Planter's hotel for convention, but the management protested and Hearst was only able to secure 150 rooms. The agent made similar propositions to other bonifaces, and was compelled to contract for a part of a loaf. It is estimated that Hearst will have thousands of claquers on the ground, and few of these will pay their own bills. It won't do to let them camp out. Nothing short of first-class hotel living will satisfy the average Hearst boomer. It is estimated that the "unspeakable's" hotel bill, based on his present contracts, will cost him $3,500 a day, but that is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the dollars Hearst is distributing over the country in the interests of his campaign.

If he doesn't build a hotel in St. Louis, it will be because the Parker boom has taken his nerve and because he has abandoned the fight. But a warm admirer of the great Trust Buster says: "When Mr. Hearst goes after a thing, he usually gets it."

A CONTRAST IN KINGS.

To free-born Americans, all kings probably look alike, as an abstract proposition, but a single incident may be cited to prove that there are as vast differences in kings as there are among the individual members of "the common herd."

But yesterday King Christian, of Denmark, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary. With the celebration came the hearty felicitations of practically all European royalty. King Christian was venerated as a man and king of his years should be venerated. Today King Leopold, of Belgium, celebrates his seventieth year. King Leopold is practically boycotted by royalty. He is without the respect of his brother rulers, and crowned heads pass the anniversary of his birth without notice, and royal noses are elevated in contempt of the kingly honors that should be due him.

The story of Dr. W. M. Morrison, Presbyterian missionary to the Congo Free State, given out a few days ago, will be sufficient to justify especial dislike among Americans for the Belgian king. The cruelties of which Dr. Morrison told, and which are practiced under the sanction of Leopold, give a fair insight into the nature of the man, who has lost for himself the respect of his fellow rulers. Human nature is ever the same, and a crown on the head and a scepter in the hand do not change the human heart. There are good kings and bad kings, and, if we are to judge from the respect shown these two venerable rulers—King Christian and King Leopold—whose birthdays are but a day apart, the contrast is complete.

However, it is but just to say that the subjects of Leopold resent foreign criticism of their ruler. They reserve the right to criticise him themselves, and, going back again to that peculiarity of human nature which is so strongly exemplified in American partisan politics, they love their king for the enemies he has made. The Belgians do not admit that all of Leopold's private acts are to be approved, yet as a monarch, they give him credit for having been of great value to his country.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FOR CHICAGO

On Tuesday Chicago declared for municipal ownership of street railways, approving the Mueller bill by a vote of five to one. She was little less enthusiastic on the proposition to acquire the properties at once, although this too, carried by a vote approximating 120,000 for, and 50,000 against.

So emphatic an endorsement of municipal ownership will be speedily followed beyond question by the purchase of the railroads at an appraised value. Chicago will then be ready to launch into municipal ownership and the authorities backed by public sentiment should be able to make a good showing.

The election, however, is not a fair indication of the growth of the municipal ownership idea in this country. Conditions in Chicago are different from those of any other city. The street railway companies have been supremely arrogant. While other cities have long been enjoying lower fares and many privileges of transfer, Chicago has been a straight five cent fare city. Citizens have protested to no purpose until patience ceased to be a virtue. To them the proposition of municipal ownership offered the only relief.

The result will be watched with great interest. Success of the plan in Chicago will undoubtedly be followed by municipal ownership of street railways in other cities. Failure will give the theory a black eye in the entire country. So far, American cities have not done well in managing public utilities. In Ohio especially, there have been many rank failures, and the property owners are paying dearly for the experiment.

Everything depends on the manner in which this practical test is made. While it is impossible to analyze the Chicago election, judged by the utterances of various elements, it is presumed that the tremendous vote for municipal ownership came from the laboring men, the Socialists, the reformers with a very small assistance comparatively of the business men. Now if these widely divergent elements can agree on the necessity for putting practical business men in the management of the city street railway properties, success may crown the efforts of those who favored and worked for the municipal ownership idea. If on the other hand, the theorists and irresponsibles are placed at the helm, it is easy to predict the outcome. Sooner or later, the politicians will hold the key to the situation and this great municipal plant, extending to every corner of Chicago, will be a vast political machine, run for selfish purposes and not for the good of the people. When that day comes, if it ever does, citizens of Chicago will not only have poorer street car service that they now have, but they will be confronted with a mountain of municipal debt and have little to show for it.

THE SENATOR BURTONS.

It didn't pay Senator Burton to go wrong. He must not only pay to the government in the way of a fine, every cent that he claims to have received in counsel fees from the Rialto company, but he must suffer imprisonment for six months, and is forever barred from holding any position of honor, trust or profit under the government of his country. Nor is this all. He has forfeited the esteem of his fellow citizens and lost the respect of his neighbors. To the hardened criminal, the fine and imprisonment would alone count, but to a man who has been brought up in refinement, and who appreciates what it is to have the good will of his fellow men, the situation must be almost intolerable.

Yet Senator Burton is entitled to little sympathy. He is an educated man. He knows the laws under which he is living. He knew that he was violating his obligation to his country when he accepted a retainer from a company whose business was under suspicion. But it is the same old story. He was tempted by the offer of gold. The fee looked large to him. That money once his, would afford him many luxuries, and it seemed to be coming easily. He was affected by the desire to get rich, to quickly increase his pile.

Everyone in the race with the millionaires takes the same risk. Man's power to get rich honestly is limited. He has an earning capacity according to his ability, and when he makes more, he makes it at the expense of his fellow men. The majority manage to avoid the law, but it is doubtful if they enjoy the wealth thus obtained. The man who is caught—the Senator Burtons—must bear the humiliations, the reproaches, the contumely that society reserves for the convicted thief. He may be no worse than many others, but his punishment is demanded as a protection and as a warning. How many of our reckless, lawless money getters will stop to weigh the consequences of detection before taking another step in the wrong direction?

THE INCUBUS, DAVE HILL.

Conservative Democrats who have declared for Parker are cudgeling their brains in an effort to devise a plan to get rid of Dave Hill. They look upon him as an incubus, a dead weight, a millstone, as it were, about the neck of their candidate, and they would remove it. But how?

It has been scattered to the uttermost corners of the country that it is Mr. Hill who has captured the New York organization for Judge Parker, and it is Mr. Hill who is running the campaign in behalf of the New York judge. The great northwest, from which Mr. Parker hoped to harvest several delegates, has sent in notice of protest. They don't want Hill. South Dakota, which was expected to declare for Parker, was captured by Hearst. Other states in that section threaten to follow suit. The reason therefor the Brooklyn Eagle's correspondent in Minneapolis sets forth in the following paragraphs:

Of course the northwestern Democrats do not fully understand the relations existing between Mr. Hill and Judge Parker. They are consequently disgusted by the assumption of Hill's proprietorship in the Parker boom, which is set forth in these dispatches.

There is a still more serious aspect to the gratuities of Mr. Hill. Many thoughtful Democrats who note that Mr. Hill's seizures of responsibility are unchallenged are wondering what will actually happen at a national convention which Mr. Hill wholly dominates. None can be certain that all the essential labors of a body so controlled will be properly performed. Mr. Hill was the author of a plank in the New York state Democratic platform of 1902 which declared for the government ownership of the anthracite coal mines. Mr. Hill smuggled in that plank in order to neutralize what he considered to be the popularity of President Roosevelt's position with respect to the antharcite strike.

It is not an over wide speculation to observe that the President has just swept away the underpinnings of western Bryanism by his merger victory and that Mr. Hill's own precedents imply that he will seek to restore them by putting the national Democracy on record for federal control of the railways.

What other extremes may result from the free license of Hillism, operating through compromises and surrenders designed to keep Democratic radicalism intact for campaign purposes and to crush out Clevelandism, in conjunction with which Hillism cannot survive, nobody can imagine. But many Democrats believe that the very least of the multitude of Hill schemes, sure to ripen at St. Louis between Hillism and Bryanism and Hearstism, if Hill controls, will be sufficient to destroy Democratic opportunities in the northern states, where electoral votes can only be obtained through unimpeachable assurances of conservatism.

The fact that the Eagle is one of the most ardent supporters of Parker's candidacy makes this all the more significant.

Simultaneously with this explosion from the northwest, the New York World joins its voice to the chorus of alarm. It insists that Hill is not running Parker's affairs and hints strongly that Senator McCarren is to be placed in command. This upheaval in the Parker camp at a time when everything looked serene adds variety to a political landscape that threatened to be a monochrome. They who know Mr. Hill will appreciate the gigantic task that the anti-Hill Parkerites are cutting out for themselves, for Mr. Hill is more than a protoplasm. He is an active sentient force and possesses a tenacity of purpose that is not to be lightly swept aside.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads.
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Jan 7, 1885

It requires a great deal uv judgment to be the only man wich kin read, in a community like the Cross Roads. I opened the copy uv the Looisville Courier Jernel wich comes to the Corners, and my eye happened to lite onto Cleveland's letter to George Wilyum Curtis, dehnin his posishen on the Civil Servis question. Thinkin any utterance from Cleveland on the subjik uv offises wood hev a tendency to allay the feelin uv the people, I commenst readin the letter to 'em towunst. This wuz a mistake. A man wich acts ez reader to a commoonity like ours shood alluz reed a Dimekratic utterance hisself afore he makes it known to his people.

The fust part uv the letter in wich he announsed his determinashen to observe the letter and sperit uv Civil Servis heresy excited em, but that wuz nuthin to wat happened when I come to this paragraff:

"There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power."

They riz to their feet ez one man. "Wal!" exclaimed they, "does this axedent from Noo York purpose to retane in places of honor and profit the cussed Ablishnists wich hev bin fattenin on em for yeers, while we wich hev fought, bled and died for the coz, hev bin livin on husks?"

"Wuz it fur this," exclaimed Isaker Gavitt, "that I voted twice in four different townships in Injeany, and give uv my substance to defray the expenses uv keepin uv niggers away from the poles, to make shoor uv the eleckshun uv a Dimekrat to Congris from this deestrik?" and ther went up sich a howl uv "D—n Cleveland!" ez I never heard in my life.

In the meentime I had bin readin the next paragraff in the letter wich wuz this:

"But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous maniplators of local party management."

I red it to em and then remarkt:

"Gentlemen, yer cusses wuz all rite, only slitely prematoor. Our noble standard barer is rite. I agree with him ez to the absloot nesesity uv doin suthin in the way uv Civil Servis Reform—on his plan. It is quite satisfactry to me—his plan is. You will observe that he sez he will not make appointments on partisan grounds. Very good. But you will also observe that men now holdin offises wich hev bin concerned in lokle politikle management will hev to go. How will that affect us here? Lubbock, the nigger postmaster, hez handled the males satisfactorily, I beleeve, looked at merely ez a postmaster. The one paper that comes regularly to me hez never bin miscarried, and the letters addrest to Lottery offices hev all bin sent out promptly. Bascom gits his bills from his wholesale likker deelers in Looisville with grate promptnis, and the two letters that came to other citizens doorin the last quarter wuz both delivered. Even the copy uv Harper's Weekly we subscribed for after Nast got to drawin us Kentuckians with a decent face onto us, wuz delivered regierly, irrespective uv party affilishens. Likewise Pollock, the Collector uv Customs, and Bigler, Collecktor uv Revenoo, hev made good offisers, so fur ez I know.

"Are these men to be retaned and me and Deekin Pogram and Issaker Gavitt to be kept out in the cold? Not any. Reed the second paragraff! These men have been active lokle manipoolaters uv politix. Joe Bigler and Pollock hev organized the Republican party regierly, and Lubbuck hez tried to vote at every eleckshun, and wood hev dun it, hed not we three, wich are goin to hev them places, Halleloogy, broke his head every time he showd his face at the poles. These men ain't agoin to keep ther places, becoz they hev been politishns. My frends, don't tear yoor shirts. Kin yoo find a postmaster which hezn't voted the Republikin tikkit doorin the gloomy quarter uv a century we hev jist past thro? Kin yoo find a postmaster anywher in this broad land wich hezn't attended caucusses and bin delegate to convenshuns and sich? That settles it. President Cleveland will sweep em out ez with a broom. President Cleveland will hev none sich in offis. President Cleveland is fur Civil Servis Reform, and nothin shorter. President Cleveland—"

At this pint Joe Bigler appeared. How the cuss got into the room without my seein him I don't know, but ther he wuz. "I beg pardon fur intruptin the Reverend gentleman. It is troo, ez he sez, that Lubbock, Pollock and myself wich holds the three offices in this village, hev bin somewhat active in support uv the Republikin party. I hev voted every eleckshun, and Pollock hez every time but four—yoo remember when yoo chased him away from the polls—and Lubbock wood hev votid only yoo wood never let him. Fur votin the Republikin tikkit and gittin out the Republikin vote, we take our place with them wich Cleveland is a goin to hist, and yoo will doubtlis take our places. May I ask if, when yoo, Parson, and Issaker Gavitt and Deekin Pogram are installed, if you are a goin to drop pollytix fur ever? Are yoo goin to leeve orf the fatle habit uv votin, and uv takin any part in pollytix? Ef so, we shel be glad to resine our places to wunst, and hev yoor appintments made immejitly. Inezmuch ez every Dimekrat in the Corners expex a place, and will probably git one, then Pollock, Lubbock and myself, and the Republikins uv the Corners will be permitted to vote in peece. Do yoo, Parson, expeck to quit politix ez soon ez yoo are appinted?"

I coodent git together a answer to this question in time, and I escaped by immejitly remarkin that we woodent continer the discushn. One thing he mite depend onto, however, that the Dimekratic citizens uv the Corners wood never consent to the continyoance in offis uv Radikel disturbers, and that we shood never ceese to revere the memory uv the grate and immortal Jaxon whose watchword wuz perpetooally, "To the victers belong the spoils."

Josef laffed his pekoolyer laff, and retired, and we immejitly organized ourselves into a meetin and past resoloosshens commendin the noble stand taken by the President, and ashoorin him that every Republikin offis holder in the state uv Kentucky hed bin an active manipoolater uv politix, and in the intrest uv Civil Servis Reform shood be immejitly removed, and sound Dimocrats substitootid. After wich Bascom invited the party to take suthin, wich wuz ackseedid to with alacrity.

All the Dimocrisy uv the Corners are satisfied with Pres. Cleveland's posishen on the Civil Servis Reform.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Reformer, ez he understands it.)

Current Events.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg to Berlin contain the statement that the czar will go to the seat of war.

President Smith of the Mormon church issues a manifesto at a conference in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake that the church disapproves and prohibits the practice of polygamy and that excommunication will be the penalty of disobedience. Mormons are thrown into a panic by the new order and fear prosecution, which the church authorities may be forced to aid. Several leaders who are subjects of senate subpoenas disappear.

Peary Arctic club is incorporated in New York to make explorations in the polar sea to be headed by Commander Peary and to collect scientific objects.

House Democrats propose to vote for a senate amendment to remove the limit on the purchase of silver bullion for subsidiary coinage.

King Alfonso of Spain imperiled by an explosion in the streets of Barcelona. Reports vary as to whether the incident was an attempt on the monarch's life or an explosion of gas.

Secretary Hay recommends an appropriation for a minister to San Domingo, saying that the minister to Hayti, who also acts as charge d'affairs to San Domingo, cannot give proper protection to American interests in both islands.

President Roosevelt, in an address at a dinner of the big publishers, declares more than good law is needed to make a good people. He praises the aims and work of the producers of books.

Dr. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, is selected in New York to defend Professor Bowne in his trial on the charge of heresy.

Allegations of illegal conversion of funds and conspiracy to make way with large sums of money, to which they were not entitled, are made in a suit filed by the insurance commissioner at Springfield, Ill., against the officers of the Fraternal Army of Loyal Americans.

Martin Lowing and his brother, from Chicago, hold up a saloon at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the former, rather than be captured, blows out his brains. Lads were driven to crime by hunger.

Kansas Democrats in convention at Wichita refuse to instruct for W. R. Hearst, and his opponents claim a majority of the delegates elected to the convention at St. Louis. Resolutions are passed praising the New York congressman without mentioning his candidacy.

William C. Greene, the copper magnate, causes the arrest in New York of an Arizonian, who threatened to kill him if he did not pay $500,000.

Emperor William views the growing strength of the American navy with uneasiness, and prepares a report urging Germany to keep pace with the United States.

James J. Hill speaks sarcastically of E. H. Harriman's "friendly" suit and says Mr. Harriman is trying to secure control of Northern Pacific.

Climax to a long string of "grab" bills in the New York legislature is reached in the passage of the East River Gas company's measure. Franchises worth millions have been rushed through, and others are planned.

Great Britain and France sign the colonial treaty. Political situation in Morocco and Egypt is unchanged, while the republic obtains three African concessions.

Creditors of D. J. Sully & Co. at New York reject his offer to settle by paying 40 cents on the dollar and giving notes for three years.

Prof. Borden P. Bowne is acquitted of the charges of heresy by the New York east conference, which also refuses to consider new charges filed against the Boston philosopher.

House passed the Philippine shipping bill, amending it so that it goes into operation July 1, 1906.

Miller Purvis shows farmers that many of them are keeping robber cows in their dairy herds.

Representative Bowers, of Mississippi, in the house, declares that the condition of the negro in his state is far better than in Massachusetts.

State Health Commissioner Lewis, of New York, says $94,960,000 are lost yearly by preventable diseases.

Easter Sunday passes quietly in Russia, not a single attack on Jews being reported. Extra precautions are taken by the authorities on orders from the czar.

J. P. Morgan is a subscriber for one of fifteen sets of Dickens works, at $150,000 each, which are to be elaborately illuminated and printed on parchment.

London stock market shows a great improvement and gilt-edged securities, including Americans, share in the advance in consols, due largely to the ease of money and the improved prospects in the Kaffir market.

F. P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, says in an address at the meeting of the American academy at Philadelphia at the recent influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe is harmful to the country.

Secretary of War Taft declares against any plank in the Republican national platform favoring independence for the Filipinos.

As an act of reprisal on France for the persecution of the church, the pope is said to have espoused the cause of the Bourbon claimants.

Out of 400 delegates so far elected to the Republican national convention, 202 are instructed for President Roosevelt, and the other 198 are supposed to be friendly to the President.

Canon Henson, of Westminster arouses clergymen of England by his denunciation of the public reading of the Bible, especially of the old Testament.

Joseph W. Folk, arch enemy of Missouri boodlers, is making a remarkable race for the Democratic nomination for governor and is likely to succeed.

Her Horrible Mistake.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Ka Flippe, for forcing my attentions upon you when you appear to be so anxious to avoid me, but I can't feet comfortable until I know why you turned your back on me so suddenly at the Blimblims' the other night."

"I should think you might be able to guess without much trouble," she coldly replied. "You boasted that you had become an expert——"

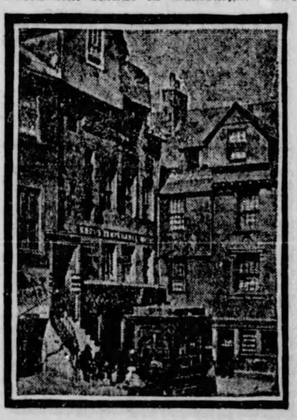
"Trap-shooter," he said when she hesitated.

"Oh, Mr. Pridmore! Can you ever forgive me? I thought you said crapshooter. Wont you come and see us some evening and play bridge? We have just lovely times. I won $36.20 from Mrs. Gudgerton night before last. Come any time. The game's nearly always going."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The proportionate circulation of newspapers in Japan is about the same as in this country.

JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE.

Many thousands of tourists are attracted each year to the home of John Knox, which still stands in Edinburgh. The



famous reformer lived in this quaint old structure for many years, and it was here that he prepared many of the sermons which shook Europe. It was from this house, it is believed, that he fled when he removed to Geneva, Switerland, in his banishment. The house, despite its great age, is still used as a residence. Mementos of the house, principally in the form of photographs, are eagerly sought by tourists and admirers of the great preacher.

Big Trees in Missouri.

Fishing River township, in Clay county, Missouri, has some of the biggest walnut trees in the country. One of them is 6 feet in diameter and another 4 feet 9 inches and 60 feet high to its lowest limbs. Their owner refused $500 for these two, declaring he wanted Clay county to have the two finest walnut trees in the United States. Another huge tree on his place is a burr oak, 31 feet and 8 inches in circumference.

Insect Destroying Apparatus.

How to spend money on a farm is one question. How to make money is another. The small eastern farmer has little use for some of the implements and machinery which the resident of the plains could not do without, simply because the eastern man does not have sufficient work to keep the machinery busy. In the case of the thresher, for instance, out west every man generally has his own, but in the east one in a community will thresh all the grain that is grown. With all other machinery which works on a wholesale scale it is the same, and if the prospective buyer must first be convinced that an implement will be in use during a large share of the season or will increase the crop y

NEW FREE RECEIPT CURES WEAK MEN

New Improved Method That Cures All Nervous Diseases That Exhaust The Vital Powers of Men—Gives The Vigor and Inclination of 25 to Men of 65 and Cures Permanently.

The Full Receipt, Full Directions and Descriptive Book Free—Send Address Today.

For the benefit of male readers, young and old, who find themselves weak in vital function, the well-known Dr. Knapp Medical Co., of Detroit, Michigan, will send their famous receipt and full directions how to cure yourself at home, free of

charge. It is not necessary to write a full letter, as they send it free as soon as they receive your name and address. Wonderful improvements have been made in this famous receipt, until it now positively gives the longed-for effect in only one day's use, and cures permanently in half the time required by any other method that we have ever heard of. It is a lasting cure for any form of wasting drains, vital weakness, lack of staying power, bashfulness and timidity, puny organs, prematurity, dissatisfaction, varicocele, stricture and all other embarrassing conditions that interfere. With the newly discovered ingredients that have lately been added this wonderful receipt it is indeed worth having. It goes direct to the weakened parts, makes the muscles firm, the nerves steady and has a vitalizing effect on the glands and mucous membranes so that a cure is certain.

You know best if you need it or not, and if you do, lose no time in getting it, for the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured. The address is Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich. The new receipt with full directions how to cure yourself privately at home and a book that goes into the subject thoroughly will be mailed you at once in a plain sealed package free of charge. You will not be asked to deposit any money or to pay for it in any way. It is absolutely free; and as it can cost you nothing you should send for it without further delay and find out for yourself that it can cure you.

Premium Watch for March

William Batson, of Albion, Ill., sent us a club of 109 names for the Weekly Blade, which was the largest club we received during March. The premium watch offered for the largest club goes forward to Mr. Batson by registered mail this week.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. **20c each**

3 for 50c —— or —— 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS
Yard of Violets,
Yard of Carnations,
Yard of Roses,
Yard of Chrysanthemums,
Yard of Pansies,
Yard of Sweet Peas,
Yard of Chickens.

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address
THE BLADE. Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full 17 jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case..... 1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case..... 1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.70

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Incluse 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Misses' Tucked Shirt Waist, No. 9244

Spring shirt waists for young girls in their "teens" are made of albatross. This material comes in all the fashionable colors, and may be washed the same as cotton cheviot or serge.

The illustration shows a stylish waist made of white albatross, with marine blue velvet for trimming. The pattern is provided for a glove-fitted lining, which may be omitted if so desired.

Three tucks on each side of the center back extend from neck to belt. A smooth adjustment is maintained under the arms. The waist closes with fancy crystal buttons and buttonholes worked through a narrow box plait.

A cluster of four narrow tucks are stitched from neck to belt, and five others form a pointed yoke below which the fulness blouses slightly. A wide tuck between the clusters is stitched part way down.

The neck is completed with a standing collar, to which is attached a broad protector of velvet. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm well and are quite wide at the wrist, where the fulness is arranged on wide wristbands. Velvet cuffs correspond with the protector in shaping. A

9244—Misses' Tucked Shirt Waist. 12, 14 and 16 years.

soft belt of velvet is fastened invisibly at the front.

Shirt waists in this mode are developed in taffeta, peau de soie, challies, wool, lawn, dimity or dotted Swiss, with lace, embroidery or tucked chiffon for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide, with one-half yard of velvet for trimming. The pattern, No. 9244, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Child's Apron, No. 9261.

For school wear and afternoons at home, dainty little white aprons are useful as well as becoming. Frequently a frock that is slightly worn will do service for several months if partially covered by a protective apron.

The illustration shows an attractive little garment made of sheer white lawn with Valenciennes lace for trimming. The full skirt portion is gathered at the upper edge and attached to the lower part of a shallow square yoke that is cut out

9261—Child's Apron. 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

round at the neck. The skirt falls in long folds to the hem.

The neck is finished with a fancy bertha of unique shaping. It extends over the sleeves, giving a stylish breadth to the figure. The edges of the collar are finished with a narrow frill of lace, placed in the corners of the collar. Bands of lace or embroidery applied at the top of the hem give a more elaborate finish.

To make the apron for a child of six years will require two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9261, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

RURAL CARRIERS' PRIVILEGES

Washington, April 7.—Rural free delivery carriers are to be permitted to carry merchandise for hire and receive subscriptions for and deliver newspapers and magazines at the request of patrons residing upon their respective routes whenever it does not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties. No carrier shall be permitted to refuse to deliver or take orders or subscriptions for any merchandise, newspaper or periodical requested by any patron. This decision was reached in the senate yesterday afternoon. No feature of the bill provoked more discussion, and after ruling out on a point of order the amendment offered by Senator Quarles, of Minnesota, for a graded salary for carriers of from $600 to $800, the committee amendment defining the duties of carriers was adopted without opposition. Those in charge of the bill in the senate will make a determined fight for this amendment when the bill goes to conference.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 5.—The senate today listened to a two-hours' speech by Mr. Morgan on the Panama canal question. He advocated the passage of his resolution requesting information from the attorney general concerning concessions to the original Panama Canal company, and his talk, in the main, was an arraignment of the new company. In spite of his appeal, the resolution was referred to the committee on interoceanic canals. Amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were passed as follows: Increasing from two to four ounces the size of franked letters; adding 25 members to the force of rural free delivery agents, but delaying the appropriation for their maintenance; appropriating $45,000 for carrying mails from San Francisco to Tahiti. The following bills were passed: Revising the regulations for the inspection of steam vessels; authorizing the selection of 20,000 acres of public lands in the state of Minnesota for forestry purposes. Mr. Simmons introduced a bill to create a permanent commission to investigate the several executive departments of the government.

The proceedings of the house today were enlivened by speeches by Mr. De Armond and Mr. Grosvenor. The former attacked the Republicans for failure to order an investigation into the postoffice charges and to revise the tariff. The latter vigorously defended the Republican party and lauded President Roosevelt for the part he played in the postal investigation, the passage of the Cuban reciprocity law and the treaty with Panama. Mr. Prince (Ill.), in a vigorous speech, predicted friction between the general staff of the army and the secretary of war. The military academy bill was passed without amendment. The house joint resolution authorizing the lowering by two feet of the height of the government dams in the Illinois river at Campsville and Lagrange, Ill., was passed, as was the house joint resolution extending the invitation of congress to the Interparliamentary Union of the Promotion of International Arbitration to visit the United States and appropriating $50,000 for expenses and entertainment. Mr. Gilbert (Ky.) introduced a bill requiring the attorney general and the secretary of commerce and labor to ascertain whether the manufacture and sale of farming machinery and implements are controlled by a trust.

Washington, April 6.—The Senate passed a number of minor bills and a resolution authorizing the printing of 110,000 copies of a recent report on the beet sugar industry. Mr. Heyburn spoke in support of the pure food law, advocating the McCumber bill instead of the Heyburn bill. The Senate adopted a resolution asking the Department of Agriculture to submit a report of the results of its investigation of drugs. Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Quarles spoke for his amendment increasing the pay of rural carriers. Messrs. Money, Nelson and Latimer opposed abolishing the parcel-delivery privileges of the rural carriers. Finally the amendment by Mr. Quarles was ruled out of order. The committee amendment to permit carriers to receive newspaper and magazine subscriptions and deliver parcels was agreed to. Mr. Hopkins' request that the Chicago underground mail service provision be restored to the bill was acted upon favorably.

In a five-hour session the House today passed seventeen bills relating to the District of Columbia, including one incorporating the Carnegie Institute. It also passed the Bowman omnibus claims bill, carrying approximately $228,000 for the payment of small claims; agreed to the conference report on the fortifications bill, and insisted on its disagreement to an amendment in that bill providing for the purchase of a submarine boat. The Alaska delegate bill was taken up, and Mr. Cushman, of Washington, made a long explanation of the measure, setting out the necessities of the territory in the way of representation in Congress.

Washington, April 7.—The Senate today listened to eulogies of the late Senator Hanna. The galleries were well filled and the speakers were given close attention. Those who spoke were Messrs. Foraker, Scott, Cockrell, Platt (Conn.), Cullom, Blackburn, Elkins, Fairbanks, Daniel, Perkins, Depew, Beveridge, Dolliver, Kearns and Dick. Memorial resolutions were adopted.

The Swayne impeachment proceeding was disposed of in five minutes by the House today by the adoption of a resolution making the case a special order for Dec. 13 next. In the meantime the judiciary committee is to take additional testimony in the case. After disposing of a conference report on the army appropriation bill, the House took up the bill extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines. By a vote of 122 to 100 a special rule was adopted to vote on the bill after a debate of two hours. This was exhausted in five minutes, when the session ended. An amendment to the bill postponing the operation of the laws until July 1, 1906, instead of 1905, will be proposed. Representative Hearst introduced a resolution calling on the attorney general to furnish Congress certain evidence offered by the citizens of New York in October, 1902, showing a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade among the antharcite coal railroads." If this information is not received in seven days the resolution provides that a committee of seven members of the House shall proceed to compile the evidence requested.

Washington, April 8.—The contracts for the canceling machines in the postoffice department were debated at length in the senate today in connection with the postoffice bill. An amendment by Mr. Culberson limiting the rental of the machines to their cost was defeated. The consideration of the bill was not completed. The first hour of the session was devoted to a discussion by Mr. Patterson of the Chinese question, in which he maintained that the exclusion laws would be ineffective after December 7 unless there was additional legislation.

The house today passed the Philippine shipping bill, the only amendment being to extend the time when the law shall become operative until July 1, 1906. The bill appropriating $475,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition to be held in Portland, Oregon, was passed without division. Other bills passed were as follows: One hundred and sixty pension measures; amending the law so as to provide for appeals from the decisions of United States consular and minister courts in countries having treaty relations with the United States, accepting a statue of General Thaddeus Kosciusko, presented to the citizens of the United States by Polish-American citizens; relating to the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers; in relation to the navigable channel of the Calumet river in Illinois and Indiana; granting to the state of North Dakota as a memorial park 640 acres of land embracing the Whitestone hills, battlefield and burial ground; ceding 120 acres of land in Yuma county, Colorado to the Beecher Island Battle Memorial association. The Alaskan delegate bill was discussed without action. Mr. Boutell introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to inform the house of the names of the national banks which retired and applied for retirement of national bank notes from September, 1903, to March, 1904, together with the amount of notes involved.

Washington, April 9.—In the senate today Mr. Spooner replied to the Democratic strictures on the conduct of the postoffice department. He defended the course of the postmaster general and charged that the effort on the part of the Democratic senators to secure a congressional inquiry was in the interest of party politics. He also defended the President against attacks. No progress was made on the postoffice bill. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was partly read, bu further consideration was postponed on the suggestion that the conferees had inserted provisions that had not been passed upon by either house. The bill for the aid of the Portland (Ore.) exposition was passed, as was the Philippine shipping bill. Mr. Cullom introduced a bill permitting the assignment elsewhere of the consuls who have been prevented from going to their posts by reason of the war in the far east. A bill was introduced by Mr. Lodge increasing the salary of the consul at Newchwang to $4,000.

In the house today Mr. Cockran spoke on his resolution directing an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether there was authority in the law for the recent executive order relating to pensions for age disability. The committee on rules had reported an order directing the resolution to lie on the table. Mr. Cockran's remarks were his first since his entry into the Fifty-eighth congress. He said his resolution was offered solely to vindicate the dignity of the house, and charged the executive branch with usurping the powers of the legislative. He declared that that house had lost caste and urged the members to stand up for their rights. Messrs. Dalzell and Grosvenor replied. The resolution was laid on the table by a recapitulated yea and nay vote of 103 to 100.

Washington, April 11.—The Culberson amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, providing for a commission to investigate the postoffice department, was before the Senate all of today, and in a modified form was pending when the session was ended. Mr. Gorman made an earnest plea for an investigation. Mr. Aldrich in reply said the amendment as finally modified meant nothing, and declared that if any specific charges were brought in they would be looked into by Congress. Semi-political speeches were made by Messrs. Teller and Simmons. The conference report and the Indian appropriation bill were recommitted to the committee on India naffairs. The invitation for the Senate to attend the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, April 30, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Patterson proposed an amendment to the sundry civil bill for the purpose of making an amendment to the Chinese exclusion act. Mr. McComas proposed an amendment to the bill providing for the temporary government of the Panama canal zone in order to extend the shipping laws of the United States to business between the United States and the canal zone.

The House today passed the bill reported by the committee on rivers and harbors, appropriating $3,000,000 for the preservation or maintenance of channels, or of other river and harbor improvements. Mr. Burton, chairman of the committee, urged the adoption of settled principles with regard to river and harbor work. Other bills were passed as follows: To restrict the unlimited transfer of merchandise in bonded warehouses; amending the St. Louis exposition act so as to admit free of duty articles imported from foreign countries for exhibition, and authorizing the sale or withdrawal of such imported goods in the exposition buildings and the grounds, subject to the payment of the import duty, and also providing that where the articles have become worn or damaged the duties to be levied shall be based on the value of the article at the time of the removal or sale. A formal invitation to the House to attend the opening of the exposition at St. Louis on April 30 was received.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Washington, April 9.—In cabinet meetings and in conferences directly between the executive heads of departments the whole subject of the status of the Chinese immigration question as it will be after the lapse of the existing treaty has been thoroughly digested and it can be stated that the administration feels that it has ample warrant for continuing to enforce the rigid provisions of the Chinese exclusion act of 1892 regardless of the denunciation of the treaty. So far from opening the door to Chinese immigration, the lapse of the treaty will, it is said, actually render the entrance of Chinese into this country more difficult than while the treaty remained in force. This fact has been pointed out to the Chinese government by Minister Conger, who has not yet abandoned the effort to induce the Chinese to reconsider their denunciation. However, it is positively stated that the exclusion laws will continue to be enforced after December next, whether the treaty expires or not.

Had No Jurisdiction.

Washington, April 11.—The United States supreme court today decided the case of the state of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities company and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway company, involving the validity of the merger of the two railroad companies, holding that it was without jurisdiction and reversing the opinion of the court below.

Justice Harlan, who delivered the opinion, said that the circuit court should not have entertained jurisdiction in the case, the effect being to remand the case to the state courts.

Parish Priests' Mission.

Washington, April 11.—The ways and means of carrying on missionary work in the South were earnestly discussed at today's session of the missionary conference at the Catholic university.

A number of papers on work in various sections were read, and Rev. Fr. Price, of North Carolina, referring to the fact that there are 65,000,000 non-Catholics in a total population of 80,000,000 in this country, declared that it was as much the mission of a parish priest to look after the souls of non-Catholics as after the members of his church.

Favors Arbitration.

Washington, April 6.—Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., a member of the anthracite coal strike commission, today urged the plan of arbitration contained in the Foss bill before the house committee on labor. The bill provides for a permanent board of arbitration to which shall be referred disputes between labor and capital.

Root Will Preside.

Washington, April 6.—Former Secretary Root will be temporary chairman and Speaker Cannon permanent chairman of the Republican national convention at Chicago. This is in accordance with the conclusion of leading Republican politicians in Washington and it is understood the arrangement meets with the approval of those in other parts of the country, who have been consulted.

A Message of Hope

To Sick and Afflicted Men and Women Everywhere.

I will send to every applicant, entirely free, a 30 days' trial treatment prepared especially for their case.

This is the message of hope that I offer to every sufferer. If you are sick and want to get well, this offer is of vital importance to you. It means exactly what it says and nothing more. I have cured thousands of chronic and serious cases, but I don't ask you to take the word of other patients, neither do I ask you to take my word, although I have cured thousands. What interests you is whether I can cure you. This I am willing to prove at my own risk. My offer is plain and simple. Send me a description of your condition or tell me what disease or diseases you want treated. Then I will prepare and send you a complete thirty days' treatment by mail, absolutely free, postage paid. Not a three or five days' worthless sample followed by a C. O. D. or some other scheme to get your money, but a carefully selected scientifically prepared medical treatment containing everything necessary in your case. After you have used the treatment if you are entirely satisfied, then and not till then can you pay one cent.

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.

If you are not satisfied, you do not owe me a penny. Is this offer fair? You have nothing to lose, everything to gain. Will your local doctor treat you on such terms? Can you buy anything on such a fair and liberal plan? Can you afford to remain in poor health when you don't need to risk a penny to find perfect health? I could not afford to make this offer if there was a reasonable doubt of my being able to cure you. It would ruin me in a short time. I proved two things to my own satisfaction before I dared to make this offer. First, that I could cure most cases that other doctors considered incurable. Second, that most people are honest and only too willing to pay when they were satisfied. I am willing to take chances on my ability and your honesty. I don't ask you to take any chances.

I TREAT ALL DISEASES.

No matter what the affliction of man, woman or child, I believe that I have had more experience than any living physician. Thousands of cured patients testify to my ability to cure the common chronic diseases such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Female Trouble, Epilepsy (fits), Coughs, Colds, La Grippe and its effects, Lumbago, Weak Back, Bladder Trouble, Scrofula, Impure Blood, Skin Diseases, Bowel Trouble, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Goitre, Piles, General Debility, Nervousness, Blood Poison, or any other disease or weakness of any of the vital organs.

I cure many cases of Consumption, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Locomotor Ataxia, Partial Paralysis and Heart Disease, that other doctors consider incurable.

Other doctors make claims and statements like these and expect you to send them money on their word alone. I expect only to excite your curiosity and doubt so that you will write for a free treatment to satisfy yourself. Then I will convince you. Actions speak louder than words. Give me a chance to act. If I fail I am the loser and I will never ask you to make up the loss. Your name, address and a description of your case in a letter to me today may mean health and happiness to you for years afterward. Write as you feel, your correspondence is confidential. Address DR. JAMES W. KIDD, Box 201, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BOURKE COCKRAN

Signalizes His Return to Congress by Attacking the President.

Washington, April 9.—In the house today Mr. Cockran (N. Y.) spoke on his resolution directing an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether there was authority in law for the recent executive order relating to pensions on age disability. The committee on rules reported an order directing the resolution to lie on the table.

Mr. Cockran's remarks were the first he has delivered since his entry into the 58th congress as the successor of George B. McClellan. When he began speaking he was warmly applauded, and at once commanded the close attention of members on both sides of the house. He said his resolution was offered solely to vindicate the dignity of the house. He did not, he said, question the propriety of paying liberal pensions to federal soldiers, but he declares that the basis of these payments should be the laws of congress "and not any self-constituted authority."

If, he said, the President's order is recognized by the house, "what fragment of power is left the house?" By one stroke of the pen, he declared, the President had appropriated $30,000,000 and he said it was a matter with which congress must deal, if it has any regard for its own powers or if it be animated by a shadow of loyalty for the constitution which created it. He vigorously asserted that "we are here at the parting of the ways" and inquired "if this order be tolerated without protest by the house what power is there that the executive order cannot usurp? What fragment of control over the country's purse?" Continuing he said that "this pretense of interpretation of the law is but a hollow mockery and a play of words," and added, "it is known by the man who wrote it, as shown by the order itself."

INVASION OF CHINESE

Senate Warned of the Necessity of More Legislation.

Washington, April 8.—Mr. Patterson addressed the senate today on the denunciation of the Chinese exclusion treaty of 1894 by the Chinese government. He announced his conviction that "unless additional legislation is had before congress adjourns every barrier against Chinese immigration that has been built will be removed on the 7th of December next, and the ports of the country thrown open to the unrestricted coming of the Chinese hordes, whose invasion of the United States was arrested 22 years ago."

This opinion was based upon China's denunciation of the treaty of 1894, making it of no effect from December 7th next. He traced the prospective trouble to the failure of congress in its vote of 1902 to duplicate the act of 1892 continuing in force for ten years the exclusion act of 1882. "Had China not denounced the treaty," he said, "there would be no trouble now with the exclusion laws, for the act of 1902 would have kept them in force; but with the 1894 treaty out of the way, under the act of 1902 our exclusion laws will all fall to the ground on the coming of the 7th of December. The cause of this is the usual wording of the 1902 act. For the first time in this Chinese legislation the validity of exclusion laws was made to depend upon the terms of treaties with China."

He said that the treaty of 1894 was the only treaty that absolutely prohibited the coming of the Chinese to this country. He admitted that the treaty of 1880 provided for Chinese exclusion, but called attention to the fact that under that agreement the United States could only "suspend, regulate and limit" Chinese immigration. Quoting further from the language of that treaty he said: "It is by this treaty that all existing legislation must be measured, and whenever its provisions are found to be inconsistent with the treaty's provisions, that legislation is a nullity."

In conclusion Mr. Patterson said: "The legislation that must be compared with this treaty of 1880 is the act of 1902. The acts of 1882 and 1892 each suspended immigration for ten years, but the act of 1902 absolutely prohibits it and is therefore not in conformity with the treaty of 1880 and necessarily falls to the ground."

Historic Oak Sapling.

Washington, April 8.—Near the east terrace of the White House, the historic oak sapling grown by Secretary Hitchcock from an acorn taken from the famous George Washington oak, on the grounds of the Peterhoff palace, in St. Petersburg, was planted yesterday by President Roosevelt and Mr. Hitchcock.

The sapling had been placed in an excavation previously prepared for it, and the President and Secretary Hitchcock merely shoveled earth about the roots of the little oak. Few people were present, except White House attaches, and the planting was devoid of special ceremony.

Alaska Coal Fields.

Washington, April 11.—The geological survey has received a report of an extensive deposit of Alaskan coal, accessible to the Pacific ocean, located from 12 to 25 miles inland from Controller Bay, Alaska. The coal fields lie behind the Controller Bay oil fields, at the foot of the Chugach mountains. The coal and oil were found to be in two distinctly separate formations that lie in roughly parallel belts. The coal area, as at present recognized, includes about 85 square miles. The coal resembles the harder bituminous coals of the east more than it does anthracite.

ARMY TRIALS

An Infantryman's Long Siege.

This soldier's tale of food is interesting.

During his term of service in the 17th Infantry in Cuba and Philippines, an Ohio soldier boy contracted a disease of the stomach and bowels which all army doctors who treated him pronounced incurable, but which Grape-Nuts food alone cured.

"In October, 1899, when my enlistment expired, I was discharged from the Army at Calulute, Philippines, and returned to the States on the first available steamer that left Manila. When I got home I was a total wreck physically and my doctor put me to bed, saying he considered me the worst broken-down man of my age he ever saw and after treating me 6 months he considered my case beyond medical aid.

"During the fall and winter of 1900 and '01 I was admitted to the Barnes Hospital in Washington, D. C., for treatment for chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels, but after 5 months returned home as bad as ever.

"I continued taking medicine until February, 1902, when reading a newspaper one day I read about Grape-Nuts and was so impressed I sent out for a package right away.

"The result is quickly told, for I have used Grape-Nuts continually ever since with the best results, my health is so I can do a fair day's hard work, stomach and bowels are in good condition, have gained 40 pounds in weight, and I feel like a new man altogether.

"I owe my present good health to Grape-Nuts beyond all doubt, for medical science was exhausted." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Had he consulted any one of several thousand physicians we know of they would have prescribed Grape-Nuts immediately.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

SENATOR PLATT SAYS:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

I have found HAYNER WHISKEY to be very pleasant and palatable and possessed of qualities that commend it for the table and the sick room.

T. C. Platt

U. S. Senator from New York.

THE ONLY WHISKEY WITH A NATIONAL REPUTATION FOR HIGHEST QUALITY AND PERFECT PURITY.

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is so good and yet so cheap. That's why we have over half a million satisfied customers. That's why you should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

DIRECT FROM OUR DISTILLERY TO YOU
Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

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OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied you are not out a cent. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

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SEN. FORAKER'S TRIBUTE

The Late Sen. Hanna Eulogized in the United States Senate.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—At the memorial services in the Senate today in honor of the late Senator Hanna, Senator Foraker, his colleague, spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I first met Senator Hanna at the national Republican convention of 1884, to which he was a delegate at large. The other three delegates at large from Ohio to that convention were William McKinley, jr., Judge William H. West and myself. McKinley and West supported Mr. Blaine, while Mr. Hanna and I were for John Sherman. Mr. Sherman was the first choice of very few delegates to that convention, but many of his friends thought he was the second choice of a majority. This fact encouraged us to labor industriously to make acquaintances and to bring about combinations that would be helpful to our cause. In connection with those efforts, I became familiarly acquainted with Senator Hanna, and as a result of that experience we became warm friends both politically and personally.

That friendship was uninterrupted until shortly prior to the national Republican convention in 1888, to which we were both again delegates, and at such once more united in the support of Mr. Sherman.

In connection with that convention, incidents occurred which, together with minor differences that arose, shortly before, entirely interrupted our relations for the next three years, when, in a modified and less cordial way, they were resumed, and thereafter continued until his death.

His relations to McKinley are well known. They were such that when McKinley became President and he became senator, he naturally and inevitably became dominant in Ohio politics.

I mention all this not to review or to revive the past, much less to discuss the merits of its disputes, but only to show the many points of view from which it was my fortune to know and study the man.

In the grave with him lie buried all differences, all hostilities, all animosities, all prejudices and all unkindness of feeling of every sort that ever at any time may have been entertained. To those who knew him only as I knew him for the first four years of our acquaintance, he was an unusually loving man. He was bright, cheery, generous, kind, strong and ever ready to practice self-denial, especially when it involved the preferment of a friend.

These qualities were so pronounced and so manifest, that none others could well be seen by those who looked through only the partial eyes of friendship.

By these traits and habits, he naturally made such ardent friends of all with whom he met, that it was easy for them to think and believe that if he had differences with any one, or met with opposition from any one, it must have been without fault on his part.

In some measure—perhaps in large measure—this may have been true. Whether it was always the case is immaterial so far as present purposes are concerned. The fact is mentioned not to controvert or discuss it, but only to show his charming and powerful qualities in this regard.

But while he thus appeared to his friends, and to all who were in accord with him, and had no occasion to know him except in agreeable relations, he appeared to have some additional and less agreeable characteristics to those who were so unfortunate as to be in opposition to him concerning any matter he deemed important.

To all such, he was the very impersonation of antagonism itself. He had such strong convictions that he always felt impelled in such cases to contend with all his energy and powers for the views he entertained and the cause he espoused.

Like Napoleon, he believed that the way to win victories, was to have the heaviest artillery, and plenty of it, and to make vigorous use of it.

While this policy made many enemies, it also made legions of friends, and inspired them with confidence and affectionate admiration.

Only a man of uncommon strength of character, and one possessing the confidence of his fellow countrymen, to an unusual degree, could have done what he so habitually did in this respect, without serious injury to his reputation, but with him it came to be regarded as a virtue.

Combined with these characteristics, he was blessed with an extraordinary intellectual endowment, a powerful physique and a pleasing personality, an agreeable voice, and an absolute freedom from affectation. His conceptions were quick and remarkably accurate. He had wonderful power of endurance and the faculty of approaching men, although directly, and, at times, almost bluntly, in such a manner as to prepossess them favorably both as to himself and his subject. Few men have been favored with such a recommendation of faculties and powers as he possessed and yet he lacked qualities ordinarily deemed indispensable to a succesful public career.

His services in the senate covered a period of almost seven years. During all this time, he was prominent, influential and helpful in determining policies and shaping legislation of national and international importance and consequence but he left behind him no statue or other measure of which he was distinctively the author. In short, although he had deficiencies, and probably disappointed expectations in some respects, he filled a great place among the greatest men of his time and died, respected, beloved and mourned by all classes of his countrymen. He was above all men of his time fitted for the work that fell to him in connection with the nomination and the election of William McKinley to the Presidency.

This was his great opportunity, and he improved it so thoroughly that he not only excited the affectionate regard of his own party, but also commanded the admiration of his opponents. It was an arduous work well done.

He grew not alone with the years, but even with the days. Soon the whole country came to understand that he was one of the really great men of his day and generation. The pendulum of public opinion swung quickly in the opposite direction. Misconceptions faded and misrepresentations ceased; praise succeeded to criticism, and favor followed, until he enjoyed at the hands of the American people, a most rare and exceptional esteem and admiration.

He had before him seven years of service for which he had already been chosen when the fatal summons came. Had he lived and been blessed with health they would undoubtedly have been years of still greater usefulness and higher honors. With his increased prestige and ripened experience, all reasonable achievements were not only possible, but probable.

Under such circumstances, his death seemed not only untimely, but a most unusual public loss. The whole nation as well as his family and close friends, experienced a deep sense of bereavement. It is some consolation to believe that he ran his race well to the end and that his career, successful throughout, was crowned, until its very close, with a succession of brilliant achievements that endeared him to his countrymen and gave him a permanent place of high honor, not only in their history, but also in their hearts.

THE PEARY CLUB.

New York, AApril 8.—The Peary Arctic club was incorporated yesterday, an application to that effect being granted by Justice Garretson in the supreme court in Brooklyn. The incorporators and directors include Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., of Washington, and Morris K. Jesup, Henry Parish, John H. Flagler, Anton A. Raven and Herbert L. Bridgeman, of New York.

It is set forth that the applicants desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of promoting and maintaining explorations in the Polar sea, to be headed by Commander Peary, thereby enabling him to complete his geographical data; receiving and collecting such objects of scientific interest as may be obtained through such expeditions; collecting, receiving and preparing narratives and manuscrips relating to Arctic explorations in general; soliciting funds for the maintaining of expeditions, and, in general, providing funds for Commander Peary's attempts to reach the farthest northern point in the western hemisphere.

Sen. Foraker Ill.

Washington, April 11.—Senator Foraker is confined to his home today as a precautionary measure against an attack of the grip. The unusual amount of work to which he has subjected himself during the past few weeks has told somewhat upon his health and makes a short rest necessary.

Congress Invited.

Washington, April 11.—Congress has been invited to attend the opening of the Louisian Purchase exposition on Saturday, April 30. The invitation signed by President D. R. Francis was laid before the Senate by President Pro Tem Frye.

Publishers Defeated.

Washington, April 11.—The United States supreme court today decided that books published periodically are not entitled to transmission through the mails as second-class mail matter. The opinion was delivered by Justice Brown and covered three cases against the postmaster general instituted repectively by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Smith and others and Bates & Gill. The chief justice and Justice Harlan dissented.

The question decided has been the subject of long controversy between the Postoffice department and the publishers both before Congress and in the department.

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$36.00 WEEKLY and expenses to agents selling our $1.00

THE Household AND Youngfolks.

JENNINGS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Develop the individuality—in other words learn to stand alone. We do things because others think we ought to, and not that we think them best ourselves.

Thursday.

We make our lives complex and hard to live by departing from the great essentials of life and living in the non-essentials, but we can be what we will to be.

Friday.

We can cheerfully climb the hill today with the full assurance that tomorrow we shall find the level.

Saturday.

The cause of irritation is always within. That which is external can never be more than an occasion which enables the cause to become operative. Eradicate the cause if you would gain tranquility.

Sunday

He who would see God must use the faculty with which God is seen.

Monday.

A happy nature is sometimes a gift, but it is also a grace, and can therefore be cultivated and acquired, and it should be a definite aim with those who are training a child.

Tuesday.

Take the self-denials gaily and cheerfully, and do not let their memory lie near the surface to bring forth to confound those for whom they have been made.

IS IT RIGHT TO LOVE BEAUTY? WHAT RELATION DOES IT BEAR TO DRESS?

Emily S. Bouton.

"Yes, I love beautiful things, trees, flowers, pictures, books—these all appeal to me, but I do not care about dress."

"Why not?"

"Simply because it seems foolish to spend so much time and thought upon the body, to say nothing of the expense, and then—

"And then?"

She threw her head back and laughed merrily.

"Well, perhaps this after all is the real reason underlying all the rest. I am not handsome, never was, never can be. Long ago I concluded that it was foolish to attract attention to my very ordinary appearance by anything beyond the ordinary in my clothing, and I suppose out of that conclusion grew my indifference. I want to be neat in dress, but beyond that I have no concern."

Was she right or wrong?

You will understand that the financial iden does not enter into the matter. It has no part in the question as here considered, but simply whether or not dress is in any way connected with duty. Personally I think she was wrong, and I will tell you wherein the wrong lies.

Someone has said that there is not a sentient creature on the earth without the instinct of perfection, and it is true. If that instinct develops an ideal in the human being towards which he is working, its characteristics will be impressed upon his consciousness with a force proportioned to the energy of the endeavor to rise to the level of what has been called the "primal graces," one of which is always Beauty.

If Beauty is an essential part of every high spiritual ideal, then it is something that has its practical use aside from any more sense of pleasure which it gives. Not that the latter has not an important part in the formation of character, but a beautiful thing has another purpose to fulfill by its existence, and one which is not always recognized.

The physical body is constructed by invisible life forces, which faithfully work it out in correspondence with themselves. In other words, if the self which dwells in the body and through which these forces act has its face turned towards its higher spiritual ideal, the body will gradually and faithfully reflect its shining beauty. Turned towards the lower material desires, and it inevitably becomes unlovely and without attraction. When Jesus said, "As a man thinketh so is he," he meant that the man's thought was building his physical body, as well as his mental and spiritual being. Thought is the great architect, and the sooner this is recognized, and its force is directed in the right way, the better for everybody. It is because we depart in thought from our divine ideals that discords between the real self, the soul, and its instrument, the body, arise, and make their outward marks upon the latter.

One fit of anger will tear down the bodily tissues which the life forces have built up in accordance with the divine ideal, and leave a train of evils that it will take long to cure. "Not more surely nor more disastrously do the conditions of low barometer arouse the genius of the storm over the surface of the earth than does an attenuated moral atmosphere send whirlwinds of chaos along the nerves and lay waste what the higher moods have builded in expression. * * There is no evading the law that makes you seem what you are. Persistent beautiful thinking draws the features into harmony and then illuminates them."

So writes the author of Builders of the Beautiful. He also says:

"You do not inherit your face. You make it yourself. You are absolutely the creator of your own physiognomy, and you will never grow so old but you may alter it more or less. You may inherit the tendency to construct your face as your mother constructed hers, but this tendency may be checked, and even obliterated, so that you will look no more like your mother than if you belonged to another race."

You see what all this means—that physical beauty lies to a large degree in the power of the individual. The ancient Greeks believed this, and so long as they adhered to their high ideals of physical, mental and moral life they were models of beauty in form and face.

What has all this to do with the possible duty of striving for beauty in dress?

Simply this: If beauty is a part of a high ideal, it is one of the primal graces to be cultivated in all ways. God has set the example by clothing Nature with the glory of varied form and radiant color. Wherever man has not carried discord and desecration, there beauty exists. He meant that it should be a part of life, an element of perfection.

So far as is possible then, every human being should add to the sum of the world's beauty. The body, wonderful in its mechanism, regarded as the soul's instrument of action on the physical plane of consciousness, is worthy of thought. It is right and a duty to increase its loveliness by harmonious dress, so far as it can be done without infringing upon the rights of others.

I am far from meaning by this that pretty dress is to be made the emphasis of living. Over-indulgence of a love for fine clothing is an evil, just as intemperance in eating and drinking is. It inevitably leads to a blunting of the moral sense. It is selfishness pure and simple. It demoralizes the character, and thus takes away from the beauty of the picture which might otherwise impress other people. For "beauty is the immortal blooming in mortal soil, the perfections of spirit transfigured in lip and cheek and eye, in smiles and tears and rhythm."

Among the old Jewish legends there is one relating that when fallen man was driven forth to till the ground he asked the angel at the gate:

"What shall I bring back to God when I return?"

"And the angel said: Bring Him back the face He gave you in the garden, and I will let you in."

The meaning of this is clear. Man was to win back the divine look which he wore when he yielded to temptation. He was to regain the inner beauty of spirit that it might be reflected outwardly upon the features.

Since, then, beauty is one of the "primal graces," whatever conduces to its perfect expression is important. The first essential is the shining through of a soul purified by struggle; the second, is intellectual illumination; and the third, the clothing of the body so that it may be an attractive and harmonious setting for the indwelling spirit.

A SONG OF SEED-TIME.

"Whoa! haw!" cheerily
Over the fields the cry,
Glad with the yielding of the soil
And brightness of the sky;
Farmer and horse and hired man,
Harrow and horse and plough,
"Whoa! haw!" hear the cry,
"Steady, I tell ye now!"
Over the field in straggling line
Ever and on they go,
And watchful on his lofty pine
Sitteth the thoughtful crow.

"Whoa! haw!" merrily,
Downward the western sun,
And to and fro and back and forth,
Till their work is done,
Farmer and horse and hired man,
Harrow and horse and plough,
Then through the bars to the barnyard,
To chores and waiting mow;
Into the barn in straggling line,
Feeding out stalks and hay,
And from his watch on the lofty pine
Flieth the crow away.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Cozy Corner

The fourth chapter of our serial story is a collaboration by two young women—evidently sisters—who wish to appear under the title of a once popular novel:

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Chapter Fourth.

By

"The Heavenly Twins."

"—was the only daughter of a rich lawyer of Sacramento," continued the doctor, "there was one other child—a boy named Lisle several years older than Miss Weslake. He was a generous, whole hearted boy, but with a temper he could not control.

"Mrs. Weslake was beautiful, and being a lady of leisure, devoted much time to the study of the fine arts of which she was passionately fond. The daughter was in every respect like her mother before the sad accident which so blighted her young life and clouded her brilliant mind.

"But I see you are growing impatient"—noting the look of intense eagerness on the face of Mr. Rhanes, "so I will proceed at once with the story. In the city of Sacramento, in a small but neat cottage, lived Mr. Weslake and his bride, who had married him in opposition to her father, choosing love rather than the great wealth which, by this act of hers, would all go to her brother.

"In time, however, Mr. Weslake became one of the most prominent lawyers in the city, and, added to his income from his extensive practice, he became heir to a legacy from a distant relative. Thus his improved fortune enabled him to remove his family from the humble cottage to a mansion surrounded by beautiful grounds more suitable for their changed circumstances.

"Mr. Downes, hearing of the good fortune that had come to his son-in-law, repented of his folly in cutting off his daughter for following the dictates of her heart, and wrote begging the forgiveness of Mr. Weslake, and pleading that his dearly loved daughter might be permitted to visit at her childhood's home. Once more Mrs. Weslake returned to the home so dear to her youth, and was received with open arms by the father who was now rapidly declining in health. After a very pleasant visit Mrs. Weslake went back to her own home, where she lived happily with her husband and children for a few short years.

"Meanwhile Mr. Weslake had made several investments which involved his whole fortune, and these failing, left him again reduced to poverty, with nothing but his profession to depend upon. He became bitterly discouraged, and like many another man in such a case, he endeavored to drown his trouble in drink.

"Coming home in a state of intoxication one night, he struck at his wife, and Lisle, in endeavoring to shield his mother, received the full force of a blow, which made him, it is feared, a cripple for life. Sobered by the sight of his son lying helpless by the side of the mother who had fallen to the floor insensible from the shock, and his daughter crouching in a corner of the room too frightened to move, the unhappy father in a frenzy of grief and remorse, with a prayer to heaven for forgiveness, drew a knife and plunging it into his heart, fell with a moan at their feet, dead.

The shock was too great for the mother to bear, and after placing her children in the care of her brother—who was hastily summoned—she passed away, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband.

Putting Lisle under the best obtainable medical care, where he is slowly recovering, Mr. Downes devoted his life to traveling with the daughter, trying every means to dispel from her mind the horrors of that night."

"Horrible! Horrible!" burst from the lips of Mr. Rhanes, "and now that I have heard the story, I do not wonder that her mind is affected, and, be assured, I shall do all in my power——"

(To be Continued.)

A DELICATE MATTER.

Although a long time an interested reader of the Cozy Corner, I have never had the courage to enter into any of the discussions, but now that Mrs. O. C. Smith has asked a question on what seems to me to be a very delicate subject, I would like to suggest to her that it would be very unkind, and probably do no good, for her to attempt to correct her sensitive husband in the matter of which she speaks, but would only make him feel more keenly the lack of education.

A better way would be, I think, for her always to speak correctly and unless her husband is unusually dense, he will soon adopt her ways and learn from what she says, without any of the unpleasantness that he would necessarily feel if corrected.—"M. K. N."

SOME QUESTIONS.

Will some reader of The Blade send a reliable recipe for making paper-hangers' paste, and send as soon as possible?—Sarah St. Clair.

Lood in Here, There and Everywhere.—Ed.

Mrs. Thomas Tyes would like a good recipe for making both white and graham bread. Both have been given in back numbers of The Blade, but we shall be glad to repeat them for the benefit of new subscribers.

In answer to the request for a recipe for making orange marmalade, Miss Ella K. sends the following:

Orange Marmalade.

Peel the oranges, quarter and remove the seeds and as much of the inner, white skin as possible. Soak the peeling over night in salted water and in the morning boil in clear water until it is tender, then chop very fine and add to the pulp and juice. Weigh, and add an equal quantity of sugar. Place this in an earthern vessel, or a bright, new, tin saucepan, let it come slowly to a boil then cook gently until clear and transparent. Put up in small jars and cover with paraffin, or, if this is not convenient, with rounds of white paper one side of which is brushed with the white of an egg and pasted around the edge of the dish. If this method is used the paper should be placed on the jar immediately, as the heat of the marmalade will cook the egg and make it like parchment—wholly impervious to the air.

Orange Jelly.

Cut sweet oranges into small dice, after removing the seeds, peel and thick white inner skin. Boil the peel in a little water until tender; strain and pour this boiling water over one-half box of gelatine which has been softened in cold water. Add sugar according to the kind of gelatine you use, some needing more than others—and stir until the gelatine is wholly dissolved. Pour a little of this into a wetted mold and let it harden; then place a part of the orange on the jelly and cover with more gelatine. Repeat this until the fruit and gelatine is all used, and set away to harden. Serve with whipped cream. If liked, a banana cut in small pieces can be mixed with the orange.

Lemon Sherbet.

Soak one heaping tablespoonful of gelatine in cold water to cover it, until very soft, then pour over it one cupful of boiling water and stir until it is quite dissolved. To one quart of cold water add one pint of granulated sugar, and the juice of six large lemons. Mix into this the dissolved gelatine, strain into a can and freeze. Serve in sherbet cups.

Chocolate Cake.

Two cupfuls of sugar—either brown or white—two eggs, one-half cupful each of butter and sour milk, three cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful boiling water, one-fourth cupful Baker's chocolate, one teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Cream the butter and sugar, add soda dissolved in sour milk, and beaten yolks of eggs; pour the boiling water over the grated chocolate and add next. Beat in the flour and lastly fold in the beaten whites of the eggs.

Here, There, Everywhere.

In answer to the lady who asked regarding violet culture, I will say that they are hardy, but very gross feeders, and must have a bed prepared especially for them, and it must be permanent, as moving about does not agree with the flowers.

Dig the bed quite deep and fill in with a mixture of fine loam, sand, leaf-mold and well rotted manure, with a sprinkling of lime. They need shade, but do better in the partial and intermitting shade of trees than when placed back of a wall. If possible, start the bed with year-old plants, and water freely.

In the winter cover with a frame, and you will have early flowers. Some of the best varieties are Winter, Gem, Princess of Wales and California.—E. J. C.

To make one of the sweetest hedges possible, plant posts about eighteen inches high, and put a six-inch bottom-board on them, and a two-by-four scantling across the top. Cover the intervening space with chicken-wire, and plant honeysuckle vines four or five feet apart. Have the soil good and rich and keep the plants mulched both winter and summer. Twine the shoots through the wire and trim back in winter to the desired height.

To make paper-hanger's paste, rub smooth in one quart of cold water, one and a half pints of flour; add four quarts of boiling water and stir until it is thoroughly blended; let it boil ten minutes and when cold, stir in one tablespoonful of powdered alum. Never use warm paste, and have it quite thin.

In calculating for the amount of wall paper needed for a room, remember there are seventy square feet in a double roll of paper. Find the number of square feet to be covered, divide it by seventy, and you will have the number of rolls of paper. For the border, if you wish one, measure straight across the room, and that will give you the number of feet needed.

Cold rain water and soap will remove machine oil from washable goods. A piece of flannel wet with alcohol, or camphor, is nice to polish window glass or mirrors.

Eiderdown quilts can be restored to freshness by hanging them out of doors in the sun. When these, or other comforters, are in constant use on a bed, it saves them to baste strips of cheescloth across the ends eight or ten inches in depth. These can be easily removed and laundered, and will prevent the ends of the comforters from becoming soiled.

The color of wash goods can be set by letting them lie in a strong solution of salt and water before washing them the first time. A little vinegar added to the rinse for black stockings, will keep them looking like new. A mackintosh should be cleaned by scrubbing it with a soft brush, warm water and soap.

Equal parts of vinegar and water rubbed on fly-specked furniture with a soft cloth, will remove the specks without injury to the furniture. Fresh, unsalted butter will, it is said, if eaten freely, cure a child of summer complaint. A thick paste of flour and molasses will relieve burns. Dusty and dim gilt frames may be brightened by washing them with a soft cloth, or sponge wet with the white of egg and common baking soda—one ounce of soda to the whites of three eggs. Beat the eggs, stir in the soda, and apply thickly to the frames. Cracked places and scraped patches may be renewed by using gold paint applied with a small brush.

When you fix the barrel for your soap leach, place a peck of lime in the bottom before you put in your ashes. The whitening power of the soap made will be greatly increased in this way.

Before using your fruit jars place a small piece of charcoal in each one and leave with the cover loosely screwed on for several days. It is a good idea, and will often save the next fruit that is placed in the jar, if the charcoal is placed in it as soon as it is washed after being emptied.

For cleaning painted woodwork, if one pint of milk in a gallon of warm water is used instead of soap, it will clean equally well and does not destroy the luster of the paint. Kerosene is excellent when the paint is very dirty, but it requires a vigorous rubbing to restore the polish.

Glass, earthen or tin dishes, in which eggs have been cooked, or eaten from, will wash much easier if they are filled with cold water and let to stand a few minutes before washing.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

This letter explains itself and Miss Prudence is once more vindicated in what she has always said, viz: that her M. G. R. girls and boys are never absent except they have the best of excuses therefor. "A Westerner" is not only excused, but we all must admire the kindness shown in behalf of the dumb animals. Here is the letter:

Please do not think I'm not going to do my part of the "story." I think you would pardon me for my delay if you knew the miles and miles I've been over helping to drive the starving cattle from the foothills pastures down into the richer valley fields.

The second chapter will probably be sent next week, and I hope it will pass muster.—"A Westerner."

I am sure I owe our girls an apology for speaking of the "hustling" which is so necessary a part of the life of a boy on the farm, and neglecting to so much as mention the American farm-girl, of whom our nation is so justly proud. The omission was not because I am not cognizant of their worth, or of the many tasks which I know fall to their lot, for although I do not claim to be authority on household duties, yet I know from observation that in caring for the house, the garden, the chickens, the cows, etc., the girls have very little time to get into mischief.

"Old Maid," I thank you for reminding me of my omission, but I will say that I was in hopes all of the time that my remarks would rouse some of the M. G. R. girls to "say something."

I give a hearty welcome to "Dew o' June," and admit that it would be very tiresome and tedious to follow a farm-girl through her duties of one day, still I insist that any of them would feel much more like resting should she follow one of us country lads a day.

An old adage has it that "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." If this be true his satantic majesty will find business dull with the farmers' boys; possibly that will account for their being so good!

I am acquainted with a young man whose father, being poor, was able to give the boy but few educational advantages. They had bought a farm which, not being very productive, failed to enable them to meet the annual payments.

The son, barely in his teens, obtained permission of his parents to go out in the world to try to help things along. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder of life, he has risen, slowly, but surely, until now he is well to do, and stands high in the estimation of his employers and all with whom he is associated. He has not only paid for the home farm and placed his parents in comfortable circumstances, but has saved a considerable sum of money.

And this has been accomplished by steady work, keeping free from the vices of many young men, and working with a definite purpose in view. This is the noble record of one young man.

Every now and then some great statesman flashes before the public, and immediately every one is anxious to know who he is, and from where he came, and in many—very many—instances his life is traced back to that of a farmer's boy. Long live the sons and daughters of the American farmers.—"Virginia Boy."

Another wanderer returns:

I come begging for re-admission to your happy circle. I was a member two or three years ago, but I fear I am forgotten, and that my name has been long ago crossed off Miss Prudence's "good books." I have been away from home attending school and have not seen a Blade for a long time until this winter.

Where are our Virginia friends "Maybeth," "Louise" and others? I miss their letters. I am particularly interested in Virginia, as we are thinking of moving to that state.—"Thyra."

"Thyra," your request is too general to be complied with and would require more time than the Chaperone has to spare. If you will select one or two names, the addresses will be sent, but for all in a state—oh, no!

And still another long, silent member speaks today! All are welcome back:

"Teasing Tommy's" idea is a good one and I am glad it did not get away from him until he came to the M. G. R. Judging from the picture in The Blade, "Oregon Bach" would not seem to be suffering, or pining away from the lack of companionship.

What has become of "Mother's Crutch," "Truth Seeker," "Bonnie Burnie," "New England Girl"—I wish she would send her picture—and others who used to make us glad by their presence at our weekly meetings?

How many of the M. G. R.'s have read Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables?" I consider it as one of the masterpieces of literature. He makes his characters so real that one comes to consider them as living persons whose voices and footsteps may almost be heard as each comes upon the stage in the book.—"W. E. S.," Indiana.

WEATHER SIGNS.

Rainbow in morning, shepherds take warning;
Rainbow at night, shepherd's delight.

Robbins will perch on the topmost branches of trees and whistle when a storm is approaching.

A bee was never caught in a shower.

Cats have the reputation of being weather wise. It is almost universally believed that good weather may be expected when the cat washes herself, but bad when she licks her coat against the grain, or washes her face over her ears, or sits with her tail to the fire.

Ants are very busy, gnats bite, crickets are lively, spiders come out of their nests, and flies gather in houses just before rain.

When you see the ground covered with spider webs which are wet with dew and there is no dew on the ground, it is a sign of rain before night, for the spiders are putting up umbrellas; but others say when the spiders put out their sunshades it will be a hot day.

But only he whose judgment never strays
Beyond the threshold of the right, learns this—
Not always is it good to have one's wish;
What seemeth sweet full oft to bitter turns;
Fulfilled desire hath made mine eyes to weep.
Therefore, O reader of these lines, if thou
Wouldst virtuous be and held by other dear
Will ever for the power to do aright.
—Leonardo da Vinci.

No endeavor is in vain,
Its reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gain.
—Shakespeare.

THE FEATHER SEED.

Kitty has planted a feather
On a spot in the garden bed,
And both of us wonder whether
A chicken will grow in its stead.

Each morn we watch for its coming,
Although we've heard papa say
The chickens in yonder yard running
Are never raised in that way.

But then if only a chickweed—
Which to me, is surely quite plain—
Will grow from this wonderful seed,
We'll know we've not planted in vain.
—From The Grown Baby Book. Copyright by F. Strange Kolle.

CHRISTIE'S EXPERIMENT

"It is more blessed'—I wonder what my presents will be?—dear me, what a snarl!—'to give than'—I hope one will be a chain and locket—'to give than to receive'—maybe a sealskin cap—there, now!"

Christie Norton was braiding her hair and learning her morning text with her mind upon her birthday—three things rather difficult to do well at the same time; so it was not surprising that she came near giving the text something the form of the above when her turn came in morning prayer.

But after that there was no reason why it should pop up in her head so often when she reached school, and get jumbled up with the grammar and history; but it did, nevertheless, and then began to bother her again at recess.

"Christie, isn't this lovely?"

May Martin held up a fleecy bit of head-wear which was growing rapidly under her swift fingers.

"It certainly is. It will be very becoming to you, too."

"Oh, it's not for myself! I want one ever so much, but mother and I cannot both have one, so this is for her, and I shall enjoy her having it more than I should to wear it myself."

"'It is more blessed'—what nonsense!" Christie shook her head at herself. "So you are going to give—'than to receive.'" The words slipped into place, and caused her to stop suddenly with a frown.

She knitted her brows for a moment, then suddenly exclaimed: "I wonder if it really is—I wonder if I really want anything!"

"What do you mean, Christie?" asked May.

"Never mind. May, tell me, are you really happier in giving that fichu away than you would be to have it yourself?" she questioned, hastily.

"Yes, I certainly am; because, you see, two of us are made happy; and, Christie," lowering her voice, "I do feel so sorry for Katy McCann. She almost cried when she saw this; she wants one for her lame sister, and she can't afford it."

"What will it cost?" Christie asked, slowly.

"Fifty cents for the wool; but that's a mint for Katy."

As the girls passed in from recess, Katy felt a hard circle pressed into her hand, and fairly gasped as she saw its silver face.

"For me—for what?"

"For a fichu like May's."

"O Christie, I can't take it!"

"But you must. I want to find out something, Katy, please," she whispered mysteriously. "I was going to buy creams, but I want to go without."

And Katy took it, smiling her happiness to herself all the afternoon. That night Christie darted into the house soon after tea.

"Please tell me, mamma, how much money you all expect to spend for me on my birthday?"

"What a question! Why, probably seventy dollars if we count in your party—that will cost at least twenty."

"Do you suppose all of you would be willing to give me the money instead of the presents?" asked Christie, hesitatingly.

"Is our daughter becoming miserly?" asked her father, with a laugh. "Why the money?"

"Because," she stammered, "I don't believe I ever gave anybody anything in my life that I really felt, and I want to find out if—'it is more blessed to give than to receive,'" she ended, with a blush.

"What do you say to this, mamma?"

He dropped his paper, and the two looked at each other.

"What would you do with it?" her mother asked.

"Oh, lots of things! I know the McCarty twins must be cold without mittens, and the peanut girl on the corner is wearing just a thin calico dress in winter. Then the bootblack, Jimmy, has his toes all out of his shoes, and Nurse Flynn's niece broke her crutch yesterday; and—oh, I see so many wants now."

"Well, with your mother's advice and consent, I have no objection to your doing as you wish. But mind, daughter, you must not expect a single present. I hope you will not be disappointed. Your party will be all that you will have aside from the money."

That party again! And she thought of it often during the days when the fifty dollars were being transformed into useful gifts. She would make the most of that pleasure, she had concluded, when she laid out the articles for the inspection of the family.

"When do you mean to give your presents to your poor, maimed, halt and blind?" asked her brother Jack, jocosely. "When you give your feast to the rich?" he added, quizzically.

Why shouldn't she? She had not thought of that. Why shouldn't she do even more? And so it came about that instead of the Centre street boys and girls, all these were at her birthday party, down to the McCarty twins. Such a feast as they had! Then, afterwards, Christie's father distributed the gifts, and Christie sat beaming with pleasure at the surprised and grateful looks.

"Aren't you sorry that you are to have no present?" he asked, in a whisper, as he passed her.

"It's better than the biggest kind of a present!" she exclaimed. "Why, they are presents!" she cried out to her mother, as a neat crutch was slipped into the lame girl's hand, and bootblack Jimmy so far forgot himself as to shout "Hooray!" right there, ending with a whistle, as a pair of stout boots were deposited in his lap. "Look at Sally," she whispered. And surely the look of perfect contentment on the peanut girl's pinched features, as she sat with her hands buried in the folds of a warm woolen dress, was a reward of itself.

Then there was a little flutter among the guests, and something else happened.

"Y'er do it now, Jimmy."

The peanut girl twitched his sleeve, and Jimmy shuffled forward with an awkward bow.

"If yer please, Miss Christie, when we uns knowed yer was goin' to give us yez party 'sted er ther rich uns, we kinder thort we uns 'd like ter do sumfin' for yerself; so Sally found out jest who'd had en invite, an' all on us chipped in an' got this yer—'taint much but Sally said as how 'twas jest ther thing ter give yer when yer warn't gittin' nothin' yerself 'cause 'o we uns."

The bootblack stopped and held up a small package, from which he carefully removed the wrapping, and placed it in Christie's hands.

"Why, Jimmy Nolan! I'd rather have this than anything else!" she exclaimed impulsively, as she held up a cheap, rustice frame encircling the illuminated text: "It is more blessed to give than to receive"—my own very text.

"So, you did get a present, after all," her father said, after the last happy guest had gone.

"Yes," she said, thoughtfully gazing at the gift; "and I am so happy I think that these words must mean, too, that it is blessed to receive sometimes."

"I think it is—such gifts, at any rate," he replied, adding: "Then you are satisfied with your experiment?"

"More than satisfied. I have found out how true my text is; and, now I see how happy I can make others as well as myself, I mean to keep trying it all my life."

And she did, for the story here told is that of the experiment which actually led a wealthy woman, widely known for her generous deeds, to be a bountiful dispenser of the gifts which God had given her throughout a long and useful life."—Portland Transcript.

A Young Editor.

Harold G. Bonekemper, fourteen years of age, is editor and proprietor of the North Bethlehem News, published in Bethlehem, Pa. The paper was start d less than a year ago, for reasons best explained by its editor's own letter, which, in part, is as follows:

"My father is a carpenter and I am the oldest of a family of seven children.

HAROLD G. BONEKEMPER.

being fourteen years old. I was thirteen when I started the paper. I went to school until I was twelve years old, having about six years' schooling. When I started to work I was employed in a spinning mill in North Wales, Pa. In November, 1902, our family moved to Bethlehem where I went to work at the Times Publishing company as office boy.

About six months later I sold soap and secured a printing press and began printing name cards. Then I was transferred to the composing room of the Times, and I became very much interested in the work. In the latter part of last September I wanted to earn some money to help at home. My idea was to start a newspaper. I went to work at once to get advertisements and news, and in November, 1903, my first issue was printed, the work having been done in the evenings."

The North Bethlehem News contains editorials, locals and a page of advertising, and is altogether a very creditable little sheet with an editor who is a "hustler."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR MARCH.

New York.....W. C. Mollett
Solutions .....Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an eminent American statesman, born in North Carolina in 1782. Held a seat in Congress from Missouri for thirty years. He was a consistent Jackson Democrat in politics. His "Thirty Years' Views" embraces a history of the government from 1820 to 1850, and is recognized as a standard authority. He died in 1858.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A boy, standing in line with two trees, whose height is respectively 100 and 200 feet, finds that the same length of string will enable him to fly a kite to the top of each tree. The trees being 160 feet apart and occupying only a mathematical line, how far from each tree did he stand, and what length of line was required?

W. P. E.

3.—WORD-SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—A measuring cord.
2.—A thought.
3.—Not far.
4.—Parts of the body.

BLUE BELL.

4.—DROP-WORD PUZZLE.

"Draw thee —— for the ——; fortify thy strong ——; go into ——, and tread the ——; make strong the ——."

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

What was meant by the "Holy Alliance?"

BESSIE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "There are two freedoms: the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where he is free to do what he ought."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of March 31.

1.—Terence's guests were: Illinois, Irma, Metta, Helen, Hawkeye, Pauline, Cleo Davis, Dode, Bessie, Gertie Willson, Blue Bell, Buckeye School-ma'am and Mabel Richards. U No Hoo, A. Faul, Perry Cross, W. P. Elliott, R. Davis, C. M. Baker, Newt, Milton, W. Lake, W. C. Mollett, George Vore and Michigan Mac.

2.—"For fools rush in, where angels fear to tread." (Begin at left upper corner, and zig-zag up and down.)

3.—Stars, rats; dame, mead; modes, domes; mate, meat; oats, a sot; last, salt; corks, rocks.

4.—"There is no fool like an old fool."

5.—"A fool for luck, and a side-hill for beans."

6.—The Romans gave the name of April to this month, from aperire, to open, because it was the season when the buds began to open. The Anglo-Saxons called it Oester, or Easter-month, and the Dutch called it Grass-month. The custom of playing off little tricks on the first of April, whereby ridicule may be fixed on unguarded individuals, appears to be universal throughout Europe. In France, one thus imposed upon is called an April fish; in England and America, an April fool; in Scotland, a gowk. Gowk is the Scotch for cuckoo, and also signifies a foolish person. It is curious that the Hindus practice precisely similar tricks on the 31st of March, when they hold what is called the Hull festival.

7.—Shakespeare wrote:

"This fellow's wise enough to play the fool,
And to do that well, craves a kind of wit."

Chat.

The solution sent by Perry Cross to his problem of March 24, is this:

Eight times 8 minus 1, times 8 minus 2, times 8 minus 3, equals 8x7x6x5, equals 1,680 times.

The Class today consisted of Helen, D. G. Poole, W. P. E., G. A. Patton, C. C. Leiter and Geo. E. Sprinkle.

George, the Schoolmistress hopes you will not play hooky for so long a time again.

C. C. Leiter, your solution was excellent.

G. A. Patton, the 'Cademy will be proud to reckon you as a regular pupil.

W. P. E., the correction is accepted. Terence will be equal to the rest.

D. G. Poole, thank you for the "literary puzzle." It is capital and a little out of the ordinary line.

Helen, two of your recitations came together this week, and are duly credited.

There was a tie between Cleo Davis and Budge and Toddy for first place as to new work last month, so they both resigned in favor of W. C. Mollett, who stood next best.

Helen won honors for most solutions, with W. P. E. a good second.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
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THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
STOCK MEDICINE
A LIVER MEDICINE FOR HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY
THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.

HENS THAT LAY EGGS. COWS THAT GIVE MILK.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine prevents stock and poultry from taking disease and cures sickness which may attack them. These letters below show how this great medicine paid for itself many times over by curing a sick cow and making her a good milker, and curing a sick hen and making her lay eggs regularly.

If your dealer does not keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can will be sent you.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

I had a fine five-year-old hen, but she never laid an egg until an old chicken raiser told me to give her Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. I put some in her dough for a week and she commenced laying and has not missed a day since.
MRS. EDDIE ROBINSON, Robinsonville, Miss.

I have a handsome cow that got sick and I thought she would die. Seeing your Black-Draught Stock Medicine recommended I gave her a teaspoonful in her slop every evening. Now she is in good health and gives more milk than any of the others.
AUGUST HOESUIG, Ella d, Ind.

MONEY VALUE OF LIFE

New York's Loss From Preventable Disease Runs Into Millions.

Albany, N. Y., April 11.—Millions upon millions of dollars annually lost to the people of the state of New York through preventable diseases is the keynote of the annual report of State Health Commissioner Lewis to the governor made public last night.

"If the monetary value of a human life is assumed to be $5,000," says Dr. Lewis, "the deaths from but five of the preventable diseases during 1903 in this state represent a loss of $94,960,000. These figures seem appalling, and yet millions upon millions can properly be added to this sum, in loss of wages, expense of the care of the sick and many other expenses incidental to the management of these epidemics and infectious diseases."

The commissioner says that there was vast opportunity and abundant authority to meet these conditions, but absurdly insufficient appropriations with which to perform the necessary work, for which he believes a million dollars a year could be used with immense advantage to the people of the state.

As the most conspicuous feature of the sanitary condition of the state during 1903, the report cites the typhoid epidemic at Ithaca, where with a population of 13,000 there were over five hundred cases reported and fifty deaths. In this instance, says the commissioner, the distribution of the fever cases indicated the water supply as the purveyor of the infectious material.

STEEL DIVIDEND.

New York, April 6.—Directors of the United States Steel corporation Tuesday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock. The amount thus applied to the dividend was $6,301,915, and in order to meet this pay ment a deficit for the quarter of $1,857,120 was created.

Earnings for the last quarter (March estimated at $5,800,000) amounted to $13,208,-886. Although the lowest in the corporation's history, they were better than the most extravagant estimates made by outsiders. They were less by $1,282,295 than earnings for the fourth quarter of last year.

It was thought that the corporation's new system of accounting, inaugurated with the new year, under which earnings are not credited until the product has actually been sold, would tend to reduce profits in this quarter.

The balance of $4,447,799 applicable to dividends was struck after $1,945,645 had been paid off to the sinking funds of the constituent companies, depreciation and reserve funds, and $8,816,442 was charged to interest on the corporation's bonds and sinking funds for the quarter.

Earnings for the first quarter of 1903 were $25,068,767, and for the corresponding period of 1902 were $26,715,457, in both cases more than enough to meet the dividends on both preferred and common shares. Unfilled orders on hand for the quarter amounted to 14,136,361 tons, an increase of 921,838 tons over the quarter ended December 31 last.

The preferred dividend is payable May 16. Action on the dividend was reported to be unanimous. No action was taken on the question of a dividend on the common stock.

Blizzard in Wisconsin.

Lacrosse, Wis., April 9.—Snow, driven by a strong wind, gave this vicinity a blizzard today. The temperature fell 20 degrees in two hours. Railroads report serious trouble west of here in wire and train service.

VENEZUELA IS EXCITED

Suits Entered for Abrogation of Asphalt Concessions.

New York, April 12.—Much excitement is said to exist in Venezuela over the alleged discovery that an American Asphalt company gave financial aid to the Matos revolution, which was put down about six months ago. President Castro is said to have declared he has proof that agents of the company in question aided Matos in his revoltuion while the claim of the company was being contested in the courts of Venezuela. He has declared that agents of the company offered about half a million dollars to him to have the courts declare in favor of the concession, by which the company gained rights in the asphalt beds and that he rejected the offer. The company, through its agents, used the money in inciting the revolution.

President Castro has caused suits to be entered for the abrogation of the concessions granted to the company. If these suits should prevail, the recent decision of the supreme court of Venezuela in favor of the American Asphalt combine would fall flat. The investigation asserted to have brought out these disclosures has been in progress some time and has not yet been completed.

SULTAN IS HOSTILE.

Washington, April 11.—The following bulletin was posted at the war department today:

"General Wood reports that he invited Sultan Taraca to meet him at Vicars on March 31st for consultation and that the sultan refused to come and instead made extensive hostile preparations. Marching columns from Marahui and Vicars left on the second of April to assemble in Taraca valley.

"The Vicars column was fired into all night ten miles from Vicars and one enlisted man was seriously wounded. The Marahui column was strongly resisted at the mouth of the Taraca river although every effort was made to accomplish a peaceful landing. Two enlisted men were seriously wounded. The combined forces assembled in the valley on the fourth of April and a large number of hostile fortified cottas occupied were destroyed from April 4th to 7th. The troops then returned to their proper stations. Newcomb, Company K, 17th infantry, and Wampler, Company D, 23rd infantry, were killed. Every effort was made to bring the Moros to terms peacefully but in each instance our troops were attacked before firing a shot and force was only used when all peaceful methods failed and the enemy attacked us. The two chiefs who have been at the bottom of all the trouble on the ast side of Lanao for two years are now in hiding and they will be arrested of possible.

"Gen. Wade, to whom Gen. Wood's report was made, and who transmitted it to the department, adds: 'That the conditions in the Taraca valley for the last three months have been such as to render the above action absolutely necessary.'"

Woman's New Sphere.

Chicago, April 8.—Changes that have taken place in the home life since women invaded business and professional fields is the subject matter of a symposium that opened here today. Prominent club women from various parts of the country are in attendance and a number participated in the discussions which had for their general text the topic "Women in Modern Industrialism.'

WEATHER AFFECTS TRADE

Movement of Grain and Stocks as Shov n by Statistics.

Washington, April 8.—Internal commerce conditions in the United States in the month of February, as indicated by the movements of the great articles of merchandise, are presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, as follows:

Weather conditions dominated trade movements in internal commerce to an unusual extent during February. This was one of the chief influences in lowering records of traffic operations, and accounts partly for the month's unfavorable showing in the earnings of commerce. Thirty-four car-service associations report 1,984,883 cars handled during February, 1904, and 2,008,388 cars for the corresponding associations in February, 1903. For two months ending with February, 1904, 3,964,484 cars were reported as handled, against 4,192,403 for the corresponding period in the preceding year.

The western live stock movement, however, does not appear to have suffered so much as other branches of trade. For the two months ending with February, 1904, 113,146 cars of stock were reported as received at five western markets, in contrast with 101,695 cars in 1903 and 100,-655 cars in 1902. At Chicago yards alone 55,563 cars were received during two months in 1904, compared with 50,810 cars in 1903 and 52,118 cars in 1902. Shipments show a corresponding increase. At Kansas City traffic receipts of live stock for two months were 19,485 cars to the end of February, 1904, against 17,-641 cars in 1903 and 16,634 cars in 1902. Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul and Sioux City report similar gains in cars of live stick receipts. Exports of live stock for the calendar year to the end of February number 165,183 head, and imports 4,336 head, resulting in a net loss of 160,847 head, of which 148,579 head entered into the trans-Atlantic shipments.

Receipts of wheat at eight primary markets to March 1 for the current crop year were 180,906,524 bushels, in contrast with 202,471,062 bushels last year and 185,320,746 bushels in the preceding year.

Domestic lake trade for February reported a freight tonnage of less than half that of February, 1903, receipts being only 112,828 tons, in contrast with 237,-333 tons a year ago. Receipts for two months ending with February were 338,-670 tons, 416,352 tons for last year against 363,515 tons for the preceding year. Grain and flaxseed, however, were received in increased amounts, 2,532,371 bushels having been reported for the first two months of the current season, compared with 1,989,336 bushels in 1903 and 1,309,567 bushels in 1902.

At eight principal seaboard cities receipts of grain for the first two months of the year were 38,619,758 bushels, including flour and meal reduced to bushels. A year ago the corresponding total was 60,270,106 bushels. At Portland, Me., the current year's receipts were 1,-149,095 bushels, all of which, except 34,-918 bushels, came from Canadian sources. A year ago the corresponding receipts were 3,014,951 bushels. At Boston this year's receipts were 4,147,355 bushels, in contrast with 6,216,710 bushels last year; at New York, 10,656,571 bushels, against 16,810,225 bushels last year; at Philadelphia, 5,241,823 bushels, against 6,976,629 bushels last year; at Baltimore, 6,640,389 bushels, compared with 9,525,-004 bushels last year.

Coastwise coal shipments for February from five Atlantic tidewater points cred:t New York with 1,425,578 tons shipped during February, 1,025,327 tons of which were anthracite and 400,251 tons bituminous. For two months ending with February, 2,773,301 tons were shipped, of which 1,991,905 tons were anthracite and 781,396 tons bituminous. Total shipments for two months, 1903, were 2,550,-552 tons. From Philadelphia, February shinments were 302,147 tons, of which 115,715 tons were anthracite and 184,432 tons bituminous. For two months ending February, 548,218 tons were shipped, of which 186,113 tons were anthracite and 362,105 tons bituminous. From Baltimore, February shipments were 136,840 tons, of which 11,995 tons were anthracite and 124,845 tons bituminous. For two months ending with February, 286,-924 tons were shipped, of which 23,886 were anthracite and 263,038 tons bituminous. From Norfolk, for February, 105,311 tons bituminous, and for two months 227,887 tons. From Newport News, 153,633 tons, and for two months 309,214 tons bituminous.

In southern territory sight receipts of cotton during the current crop year, September 1, to Febuary 20, amounted to 8,686,864 bales, compared with 8,829,330 bales for last season and 8,774,565 bales for the preceding season. Of these totals, port receipts, overland shipments, and southern mill takings are the leading items. Receipts at ports for the current season were 6,429,153 bales. Last year's receipts were 6,540,896 bales, and 6,468,-516 bales the preceding year. Net overland receipts fell to 740,938 bales, against 847,857 bales last year and 877,477 bales in the preceding year. Domestic spinners' takings reached almost three million bales (2,949,106), compared with 2,830,-051 bales last year and 2,718,176 bales the preceding year.

Old Jesuit Dead.

Boston, April 9.—Rev. John McQuaid, one of the oldest and best known Jesuits in America, died here last night. He was born in Ireland in 1826.

PETARD EXPLODED

And Spaniards Think It Was an Attempt to Kill the King.

Madrid, April 7.—An official telegram from Barcelona states that as King Alfonso was leaving the exhibition a "petard" exploded, injuring two peasants. One arrest was made.

King Alfonso arrived at Barcelona yesterday for a fortnight's visit at Catalonia. He was accompanied by Premier Maura and War Minister Linares, and a numerous suite. The visit of the king to Barcelona, which is the hotbed of republicanism, caused the greatest disquietude in Spanish official quarters, as it was feared, the republicans and socialists would vent on the king their hatred of the premier, whose strong measures in dealing with the strike rioters had made him very unpopular. As a preventive measure large numbers of anarchists and

ALFONSO XIII.

other suspects were arrested last week and a cruiser, three gunboats and a large force of gendarmes were sent to Barcelona. The Spanish king was accorded a respectful reception at Barcelona and shortly after his arrival attended a Te Deum at the cathedral.

Rome, April 7.—The news of the attempt on the life of King Alfonso by the explosion of a bomb as he was leaving the exhibition at Barcelona produced the deepest impression here, especially among the members of the Spanish colony of Rome, which is quite numerous.

King Victor Emmanuel learned the news while presiding at his weekly conference with the cabinet ministers and he immediately personally telegraphed to the Spanish king his warmest congratulations on his escape. The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry Del Val, when informed of the attempt hastened with the news to the pope, who exclaimed:

"Poor misguided souls. There is no excuse for their crime."

The pope then instructed the papal secretary to telegraph the pontiff's congratulations to King Alfonso on his escape.

London, April 7.—The Spanish embassy here has not received any information in regard to the attempt made upon the life of King Alfonso at Barcelona. Dispatches from Madrid and Barcelona are anxiously awaited but owing to the strict censorship in Spain, especially in the case of such events as the one reported from Barcelona, some time may elapse before details of the attack are received. So far nothing has been received here beyond the Madrid dispatch announcing that an official telegram had reached there from Barcelona saying that as King Alfonso was leaving the exhibition at Barcelona a bomb was exploded. Two peasants were injured and one individual was arrested.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

New York, April 9.—In New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the session being held under the auspices of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, the Rev. Dr. C. M. Melden, of Providence, R. I., formerly president of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., discussing the negro problem, said in part:

"Unfortunately there are many people in the north who think that the business of solving the negro problem ought to be left to southerners. Do you know what that means? It means that if such work was left to southerners like Senators Tillman and Money and Governor Vardaman the colored man would be reduced to virtual peonage. They threaten a massacre rather than allow the negro his rights under the constitution. Senator Money is a man of the same stripe as Tillman, but not such a loud talker. But the men I have mentioned represent a loud-mouthed and large class in the south.

"To me it seems to be a national question. It is impossible for America to take a high place among the nations while millions and millions of the colored people are sunken in darkness and like a festering mass are breeding disease that is like moral malaria.

"Because of this menace to the country the subject is a national one."

SHOT HIS TORMENTOR.

Smithton, Pa., April 9. — David Kelly, aged 23 years, is in jail charged with the killing of Shepard Moore, aged 18 years. Both young men are well known. Exciting circumstances surround the murder. Kelly was employed as a porter and has been taunted by a crowd of the village boys, who called him "white nigger" on account of his occupation.

Last evening Young Moore and several companions stopped a vehicle young Kelly was driving and the name "white nigger" was hurled at him. Kelly attempted to drive on, but was held by the young men, and, whipping a revolver from his pocket, he opened fire. Moore threw his hands to his breast and fell, expiring shortly afterward.

Burgess Young arrested Kelly. The news of the killing spread and a large crowd of excited people collected about the small lockup. Several times the crowd surged forward in an effort to force the doors of the jail, but the burgess drove them back by leveling his revolvers in their faces. This morning Kelly was removed to the jail at Greensburg, Pa., for better protection.

Found a Freak.

Fremont, O., April 9.—A curiosity was picked up here near the river today, which has excited considerable interest as no one knows just what it is. It stands about 10 inches high. The head and breast are those of a bird, the back and tail like those of a fish, the freak of nature being to all appearances half bird and half fish. The curiosity has been placed in Col. J. W. Moore's collection of curios.

LOST IN INDIANA.

Hoosier Democrats Would Not Support Hearst's Candidacy.

Indianapolis, April 9.—The primaries here last night resulted in a Waterloo for Hearst. Coupled with the overwhelming defeat came the report that Hearst had decided to withdraw from the race for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The Hearst followers are loudly charging that the primaries were in the control of "Tom" Taggart's forces and that Hearst was defeated by unfair methods.

It is declared that a telegram was received at the Hearst headquarters late Thursday night, addressed to Andrew M. Lawrence. Hearst's manager, and reading as follows:

"Washington, April 7.—Andrew M. Lawrence, Indianapolis, Ind.: Never mind horses, Kansas no good. We better stick to journalism. Close up everything at once. Get to work on newspaper.

"W. R. HEARST."

It was believed that the word horses was meant to be "Hoosiers," and that it was changed in transmission, the dispatch apparently having been resent from Chicago to this city.

In the primaries Hearst men did not carry a single ward in the city and all of the 118 delegates selected are Parker men and will vote for delegates pledged to the New York jurist in the state convention. The Hearst managers put up slates in each of the fifteen wards in the city, but in some the vote cast for them did not exceed the number of men on the slates. The only vote of consequence received by any of his slates was in the Seventh ward, which contains a large labor vote, but even there the Parker men won by a vote of two to one.

Out of forty-one delegates elected by the Madison county Democrats to the state convention, the Parker men got thirty and the Hearst supporters eleven.

Hearst Enters Denial.

Washington, April 9.—When told that it was reported from Indianapolis that he had wired a lieutenant there a letter indicating that he was about to withdraw from the race for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Hearst entered an energetic denial.

"The story is false in every particular, and I cannot imagine how it could have been started," said Mr. Hearst. "I certainly have no intention whatever of withdrawing from the contest for the nomination to head the Democratic ticket, and I have not written anything lately to anybody in Indianapolis that I can remember from which any such intimation might have been obtained.

He added that he did not know of any reason why he should even consider withdrawing.

When shown a copy of the alleged telegram Mr. Hearst said:

"That is absolutely outrageous. I never sent any such telegram. It may be campaign methods and considered justifiable by its perpetrators, but it is false through and through. I am particularly incensed at being reported to have used such language. I never spoke that way to anybody and never thought of doing so."

THE BIG MERGER WAR.

New York, April 6.—Vice Chancellor Bergen signed an order in Jersey City today, to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain the Northern Securities company from holding a stockholders' meeting on April 21, from distributing any stock to the Northern Pacific Railroad company and the Great Northern Railway company, and from taking any action in regard to the reduction of its capital stock. The bill for the injunction was asked for by the Continental Securities company, which asked the court of chancery to compel the Northern Securities company to return to the original stockholders for the Pacific Railway and of the Great Northern Railway company the stocks formerly held by them upon the same terms under which the stock of the two companies was acquired by the Northern Securities company. The complainant company holds stock in the Northern Securities company. Arguments will be heard next Monday in Jersey City.

IN GERMAN AFRICA.

Berlin, April 11.—The foreign office received today the following dispatch from Colonel Leutwein, the governor of German Southwest Africa:

"With the United Principal division and Western division, I attacked the enemy's chief force, about 3,000 strong, at Onganjira. The Hereros were in a strong, semi-circular position on a hill fronting the northwest. We first flanked and forced back the enemy's left wing and then attacked the centre and right. Two energetic counter-attacks of the enemy against our left were repulsed. The enemy's position was broken through at nightfall after eight hours' fighting and the enemy was driven back on all sides. The chief forces apparently retired in a northeasterly and easterly direction. Our losses include Lieutenants Von Estorff and Von Erffa and two cavalrymen killed, Lieutenant Rosenberg and five men severely wounded and five men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss has not yet been ascertained, but was heavy, owing to the excellent effect of our artillery fire.

"Nothing new from Von Glasenapp's eastern division."

ONE OF MANY CASES.

St. Paul, Minn., April 9.—The state supreme court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Russell Sage, assignee in trust for the Hastings & Dakota Railway company, appellant, against Theodore Maxwell et al. The case is one of 150 cases now pending, involving the same principle. These cases involve 25,000 acres of land in Swift, Steven, Chippewa and Big Stone counties, this state. The lands are all within the indemnity limits of the Hastings and Dakota grant of 1850. The company attempted to select all its indemnity lands in bulk in 1893, to make up for losses in the original place limits of the grant. The homesteaders settled on this land after this selection had been made.

The court holds that the selection of lands by the railroad company was defective and insufficient, and that the company acquired joint rights under it, and that the land was properly given to the homesteaders by the land office.

BROKE HIS CONTRACT.

Chicago, April 8.—A novel injunction preventing Joseph A. Cone, of Boston, from working at his trade, was issued today by Judge Lockwood Honore. The judge, who is more familiar with injunctions aimed to keep work in progress, thought at first that there must be a mistake in the application for injunction but on hearing the case granted the order. Mr. Cone is an expert in the manufacture of nets. The bill declares that he resigned from the employ of a Massachusetts net and twine company a year ago, after signing a contract not to engage with any other company in the same business for five years. He is charged with breaking this agreement by working for a Chicago company.

Freezing in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., April 9.—Freezing weather followed yesterday's rain storm, with a fall in the temperature today of nearly 25 degrees. The cold wave extends over the entire state and western Iowa.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SYRUP OF FIGS

To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.
Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—**California Fig Syrup Co.**—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

BURTON'S SENTENCE.

United States Senator Severely Scored by the Court.

St. Louis, Mo., April 6.—Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was today sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail and a fine of $2,500 for using his influence before the postoffice department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis, and for having received payment from the company for his services.

When Senator Burton, accompanied by his attorney, came into the United States district court, Judge Adams spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both. The court then said to the defendant:

"Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

Evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood leaning with both hands on a chair back as he said:

"Your honor will please allow me to respectfully decline to say anything."

The court room was almost empty, with the exception of a few persons who had remained out of curiosity and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in a low tone, began delivery of the sentence. Among other things the court said:

"Your exalted station in life and the character of your offense, give unusual significance to your conviction. It demonstrates that the law of the land is equal to any emergency, and that it can be administered regardless of the personality and station of the accused. It also demonstrates to all the people that public office cannot be prostituted to self-serving purposes, and that public office is not a sure or safe passport to private theft.

"The humiliation attending your conviction and the statutory disqualifications resulting therefrom, which forever incapacitates you from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the government of the United States, are in themselves heavy punishment for your offense, and leave but little in the way of severity which could be added.

It is neither my pleasure nor purpose to imposed any unnecessary punishment. I think the majesty of the law will be sufficiently vindicated and the public welfare sufficiently safeguarded by imposing a single sentence, warranted, as it is, on any one of the six counts. Indictments, upon which you were convicted.

Burton's attorney, Judge Krum, immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case and offered a bond for $10,000, which was accepted.

Senator Burton, who is the senior senator from Kansas, was convicted after an exhaustive trial, in which various letters from him to the Rialto Grain & Securities Co., the checks which he received in payment for his services in behalf of the concern before the postoffice department, and the testimony of numerous agents of the government were introduced.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

London, April 9.—The government has long been a stranger to such a chorus of universal approval and congratulation as that exhibited editorially in all the London newspapers, because of the happy conclusion of the Anglo-French negotiations for a colonial treaty. This approval is none the more wholehearted because it is recognized that France has obtained substantial concessions while surrendering little of real value.

King Edward is again hailed as a successful diplomat, and the greater portion of the thanks is accorded his majesty for having initiated the rapprochement, and to President Loubet for having received the overtures in a corresponding spirit. Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, and M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, are equally complimented for their notable services to the cause of peace between the two countries.

Defrauded Newspapers.

Chicago, April 9.—Pleading guilty to using the mails to further a scheme by which newspapers all over the country were swindled out of large sums, John H. Dalton was today fined $1,500 by Judge Humphrey in the United States circuit court. Dalton escaped the penitentiary on the same charge two years ago because the United States circuit court of appeals reversed the sentence of the lower court. He was charged with organizing an advertising agency through which he is said to have swindled 3,000 newspapers.

Mississippi High.

Memphis, Tenn., April 9.—The Mississippi this morning shows a stage of 38.6 feet or 5.8 feet above the danger line. From Barfield to Memphis it is still rising and the crest should reach this city by tonight. United States engineers today received reports that the small protection levee in front of Luxira, Ark., gave way and the low part of the town is being flooded. The main levees, however, remains intact and the damage will be comparatively slight. The local situation is not at all alarming.

DEATH OF ISABELLA.

Paris, April 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, grandmother of King Alfonso, died here at 9:45 o'clock this morning, of influenza, with complications.

The American embassy, which is opposite the Palmetto Castle, on the Avenue Kleber, the late queen's residence, was early informed of the queen's death, and Ambassador Porter was among the first to call and sign the palace register.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

The Infantas Isabella, Eulalie and Maria, daughters of the late queen, were at the bedside when she died.

The queen had been afflicted with the grip for two months, which gradually affected the lungs. Last night she became unconscious and the death agony began at seven o'clock this morning. The three infantas and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, husband of the Infanta Maria, were summoned to the bedside, but the dying queen did not recognize them. The papal nuncio was summoned to administer the last sacraments, but owing to his absence from Paris, the last rites of the church were administered by the vicar of the church of St. Pierre. The queen's death followed shortly afterwards. Prince Ferdinand immediately telegraphed the news to the King of Spain, to Foreign Minister Del Casse and to all the European sovereigns.

M. Del Casse called during the day and was admitted to the death chamber, and President Loubet sent an officer of his household to present his condolences. It is understood that King Alfonso will not come to France for the funeral, as he did not come for the funeral of his grandfather, King Francis, who died in April, 1902.

The deceased queen had been one of the conspicous figures of Paris since she left Spain. After her abdication in 1870, she continued to live with queenly magnificence here, giving largely to charitable and religious works.

Couldn't Get Very Close.

Chicago, April 9.—Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft, arrived in the city last night from Cincinnati.

"Early in the campaign now in progress in the east," said Secretary Taft, last night. "I sent Brigadier General Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary force, to Manchuria, hoping to have him stay and observe the operations of the Japanese as a military attache. They informed him that he was not wanted. He returned as far as Seoul and cabled me. I ordered him to return to Manila. He got closer to the field of operations than any one else from this government.

"The four officers sent to Russia have been stalled ever since at St. Petersburg, and the four sent as attaches of the Japanese army, are now gracing the clubs of Tokio. That is as near as they will get to the seat of war."

British Protecting Themselves.

London, April 9.—The British sugar refiners are protecting themselves against a possible duty on sugar in the forthcoming budget. Notices sent out today announce that as the invoiced prices of undelivered sugars and syrups are subject to fiscal change all sugars in store will be subject to any increased duty.

Big Seal Catch.

St. Johns, N. F., April 11.—The steamer Panther, with 10,000 seals, arrived yesterday from the ice fields and reports that the remainder of the fleet has somewhat larger catches than announced in previous reports. The master of the Panther says that the steamer Bloodhound is following with a similar catch.

FLAGGED THE TRAIN.

Colored Boys Prevent a Serious Railroad Accident.

Eaton, O., April 6.—Lewis Andrews and Glenn Bass, two colored young men, of New Paris, this county, who travel about the country with violin and guitar, making music for "whosoever cares or has the price," distinguished themselves a few days ago by saving the lives of many passengers on a southbound Cincinnati Northern train, and their good deed has been recognized by the officials of the company.

The story is best told in the words of Mr. Bass:

"We were hiking from Lewisburg to West Alexandria, where we were billed to furnish music for an entertainment. The reason we walked was because we had been furnished with no advance money. About two miles south of Lewisburg we found a place on the line of the Cincinnati Northern where part of the roadway had been washed away and the rails had spread. Hearing a train approaching Andrews and myself ran down the track a considerable distance to meet it. When the train hove in sight, I out with my red bandana and flags her. The passengers and crew all crowded around and gave us the 'glad hand,' and after the track had been patched up we had a free ride to West Alexandria."

The boys are now proudly displaying letters just received from Superintendent W. T. Backus, of Van Wert, O., in which he formally, but very warmly thanked them for this "thoughtful action in saving the lives of passengers." He also said as a token of esteem the Cincinnati Northern Co. was pleased to furnish them each with a lifetime pass over their lines, which he enclosed.

JEWS UNMOLESTED.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The Associated Press has received special reports from all the Jewish districts of Russia regarding the happenings of Easter Sunday. Up to 2 o'clock this morning, according to these dispatches, the Russian Easter has passed quietly and there was absolutely no attempt to molest the Jews, the provincial governors acting in accordance with instructions from St. Petersburg. The faithful execution of the governor's orders to the local authorities and the police prevented the outbreaks which were feared at Kicheneff, the scene of the disturbances last Easter. There was not a single case there in which Jews and Christians were involved. The government officials here are gratified that order has been so generally preserved.

Financier Dead

Philadelphia, April 9.—E. W. Clarke, head of the banking house of E. W. Clarke & Company, one of the oldest financiers of this city, died today at his home in Germantown, aged 77 years. Mr. Clarke was identified with many traction company enterprises including those at Rochester, East St. Louis, Columbus, O., and Grand Rapids, Mich. He was a director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company.

New Treaty Signed.

Sofia, April 9.—The Turco-Bulgarian convention, signed at Constantinople yesterday, provides for amnesty to all Bulgarians compromised in the Macedonian rising of 1903, excepting persons guilty of using dynamite; the repatriation of refugees, the removal of frontier restrictions on Bulgarian trade and travel, and the application of the Austro-Hungarian reform scheme to Macedonia.

Cause of Conflict Removed.

Paris, April 9.—Although the Anglo-French entente does not appear to provoke enthusiasm, the general tone of the press, even of newspapers hostile to the government, is distinctly favorable, the editorials for the most part expressing relief that the possible causes of the conflict between France and Great Britain have been removed without the making of undue sacrifices on the part of France.

We Offer $1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we publish an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that Liquozone does as we claim.

Please note what that means. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is, therefore, almost helpless in any germ disease. Liquozone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone, which—like oxygen—is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetal matter.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others.

That price was paid because Liquozone does what all the skill in the world cannot do without it. It does in germ diseases that which is impossible with drugs. It carries into the blood a harmless yet powerful germicide, to destroy at once and forever the cause of any germ disease. And no man knows another way to do it.

Liquozone is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For that reason we are spending $500,000 to give the first bottle free to each of a million sick ones.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma, Abscess—Anemia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Bowel Trouble, Coughs—Colds, Consumption, Colic—Croup, Constipation, Catarrh—Cancer, Dysentery—Diarrhea, Dandruff—Dropsy, Hay Fever—Influenza, Kidney Diseases, La Grippe, Leucorrhea, Liver Troubles, Malaria—Neuralgia, Many Heart Troubles, Piles—Pneumonia, Pleurisy—Quinsy, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Scrofula—Syphilis, Stomach Troubles, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis, Tumors—Ulcers, Varicocele, Women's Diseases, Dyspepsia, Eczema—Erysipelas, Fevers—Gall Stones, Goitre—Gout, Gonorrhea—Gleet

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-sized bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

W 309 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 144 Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

MANCHURIA IS IMPASSABLE

Rains Interfere With Rapid Mobilization of Troops.

Tokio, April 12.—8 p. m.—It is believed here that fighting has commenced on the Yalu river. It is known that the Russians occupy the right bank of the river in force.

No direct information from the Yalu district has been received here, but the position of the Russians is known and while it is doubted that they will be able to prevent the Japanese from crossing the river, it is regarded as certain that they will offer some opposition. It is not believed, however, that there will be a serious engagement during the Japanese attempts to cross the Yalu. The foreign military observers attached to the First Japanese army have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to move, and it is said that they will leave for the front in a few days. The American attaches are Col. E. Crowder, of the general staff, and Capt. Frederick Marsh, of the artillery corps. The British attaches are Lieutenant General Ian Hamilton, Colonel Hume, Captain Jardine and Captain Vincent. The German representative is Major Von Etzel and the French attache is Col. Corvisart.

London, April 12.—According to a correspondent of the Times at New-Chwang, who cables from there under date of April 8, the heavy rains have flooded the railways and blocked the roads throughout Southern Manchuria. The field telegraphs have been interrupted and the country is impassable.

The Russian officers, says the correspondent, consider that Japan lost the chance of occupying New Chwang, where the defenses are now amply sufficient to repulse attacks.

BLINDS CLOSELY DRAWN

Port Arthur, Monday, April 11.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Telegraphic communications have been interrupted recently owing to torrential rains. The railroad embankments in South Manchuria have been damaged, thus delaying the movements of troops. The embankment of the railway running to Shan-Hai-Kwan is submerged at several points. A squadron of battleships and torpedo boats has just returned here from a cruise far out to sea.

Easter passed without the anticipated Japanese attack. Every precaution was taken to prevent a surprise. Vice Armiral Mararok, who personally supervises nightly the precautionary measures, spent Easter eve in a guard boat. During the usual Easter night service the church windows were covered so as to prevent the lights being seen by the enemy and the absence of all illumination in the town was a constant reminder to the inhabitants of the possibility of an attack. The troops celebrated Easter Sunday at their posts.

Grand Duke Boris, who left here April 8, has returned to Port Arthur.

MAY NEVER BE A FIGHT

London, April 12.—A correspondent of the Times with the Japanese headquarters, sends the following, dated April 11, by wireless telegraphy via Wei-Hai-Wei:

"At present information from the land front must be belated on account of the distance of the existing sea base from the advance guard, but this will soon be remedied.

"It is doubtful whether the long expected engagement for the possession of the Yalu river will ever take place, certainly not, unless the Russians have been reinforced more heavily than my information leads me to believe. This was foreseen by the Japanese and hence their strenuous efforts to block Port Arthur so so that they may be able to reduce the length of their land communications by the establishment of a more convenient sea base. It must be remembered that unless the Japanese secure the north of the Yalu with a new base by July, the land movements from Corea will become practically impossible.

"The rainfall of summer is so heavy that all the flimsy bamboo bridges will be destroyed. This would indicate that it is not to the advantage of either belligerent to engage in a struggle in the vicinity of the Yalu.

"The Russians desire to get the Japanese forces inland with the hope of enveloping them, while the Japanese want to get inland because the country affords a more suitable theatre of operation.

"As the time is short a new effort of the Japanese must be developed almost immediately."

New York, April 9.—Japanese reports suggest, cables the Tokio correspondent of The Times, that the scarcity of provisions is probably the chief reason for the Russian retreat across the Yalu. The Russians apparently stripped the country of everything edible.

There are reasons for thinking that the Russian losses at Cheng-Ju, on March 28, were heavier than reported.

London, April 9.—The two new battleships ordered in England by Japan will be exceedingly powerful, their length is 445 feet, exceeding that of the most powerful British battleships by 20 feet. In order to meet the capacity of docking accommodations the beam and draught have been fixed at 78 feet and 26 feet, respectively. Each will have a displacement of 16,400 tons. Their main batteries, it is stated, will be the most powerful yet devised, consisting for each of four twelve-inch guns, four ten-inch, and five six-inch guns. The armored belt at the water line will be nine inches thick with six-inch armor continuing to the level of the deck. A new feature will be a superstructure of four inch armor, insuring that this part of the upper works will not be unprotected.

Formal orders for these battleships were placed by Japan with Vickers, Maxim and Armstrong on January 30, the orders being to expedite their construction as speedily as possible. They are to have a speed of 19 knots and will be able to discharge 11 tons of projectiles per minute from their main batteries.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—A correspondent of The Associated Press with the Russian outposts, writing from Antung on the Yalu river, under date of March 19, describes the fearful state of the roads and the journey from Feng-Huang-Cheng to Antung, which he says is impossible for vehicles. The correspondent depicts Antung as a miserable collection of hovels, the inhabitants of which, on account of the scarcity, cannot afford timber for fires and use straw instead. The country between Feng-Huang-Cheng and Antung is sparsely settled. The Chinese avoid the high roads, preferring the mountain fastnesses. Milk, butter and eggs are almost unknown.

New-Chwang, April 7, via Che Foo, April 9.—General Kuropatkin's visit to New-Chwang has inspired boundless confidence. The commander-in-chief ordered 10,000 reserves to reinforce this position in the view of the expected Japanese attack, while an additional force of 15,000 men is ready to concentrate upon this place at short notice if necessary. It is estimated now that there are 400,000 Russian troops in Manchuria.

General Wogack has taken over the command at New-Chwang from General Kondratsvitch. The preparations for the defense of the town are complete.

Paris, April 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo De Paris says that Admiral Makaroff went out from Port Arthur this morning, a Japanese squadron having been signalled as in the offing. It is rumored, the correspondent says, that a sea fight took place, but nothing concerning it is officially known.

Paris, April 9.—5:35 p. m.—A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg, says some of the enemy's ships appeared before Port Arthur last night, but retired when discovered by the electric search lights.

Paris, April 9.—The second Japanese army, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps, is now landing in Corea. Extensive army maneuvers, the correspondent adds, are being organized for Finland, where a large force of reserves is cantoned.

Sealo, April 9.—The Japanese minister, M. Hayashi, today officially communicated to the Corean foreign office the fact of the retirement of the Russian troops across the Yalu river and the Japanese occupation of the frontier, which resulted in an exchange of mutual congratulations. M. Hayashi also requested the Corean government to instruct its prefects along the railroad line to facilitate the engaging of coolies with the object of expediting the completion of the Seoul-Fusan railroad. A Corean official telegram received today, announced that the prefect of Kyong-Sieng, in the South Tumen district, who was overawed by the Russians and subsequently arrested by the Japanese on the supposition that he was a spy, has been released, owing to the intervention of M. Hayashi, in his behalf with the Japanese military authorities.

Arrange for New Landing.

Port Arthur, April 9.—A correspondent of the Times at Wei-Hai-Wei, cabling under yesterday's date, says:

"The result of a week's cruise leads me to believe that the Japanese fleet is engaged in covering arrangements for a new landing of the troops recently mobilized. A close blockade of Port Arthur is not maintained, presumably because of information regarding the state of the channel. Certainly up to the present no Japanese transports have entered the gulf of Pe Chi Li."

Disguised Japanese Officers.

New York, April 9.—Since March 15, according to a Herald despatch from Pekin, at least nine Japanese officials dressed as Chinese, with a full quota of Chinese servants, have passed north through Kupeinko, Jehoe and Ping-Tsuan toward Chao-Yang, General Mashead's quarters. There are about 25,000 foreign drilled troops at Chao Yang.

Notified of Mines.

Washington, April 9.—Mr. Conger, the American minister at Pekin, cables the state department that Mr. Miller, the United States consul at New Chwang, has been notified by the Russian authorities that mines have been placed in the river, but that neutral ships will be conducted in and out safely.

Sebastopol, April 8.—A surgeon of the Variag in an interview says the experience in handling the wounded at Chemulpo upset many theories. It was found that complicated devices and stretchers were impracticable. Eighty of the wounded were carried down in the arms of their comrades.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—A correspondent of the Vostichny Vestnik states that many of the slightly wounded in the first bombardment of Port Arthur have died as a result of the poisonous gases emanating from the Japanese shells. He thinks that many of the enemy's projectiles fall in or near the hospital and adds that it has been determined to evacuate the city hospital at Dalny, if that place is bombarded, because of an unwillingness to trust to the humanity of Japanese.

New York, April 7.—Reports are said to have reached an ambassador here, says a Herald dispatch from Berlin, to the effect that China is on the verge of throwing in her lot with the Japanese. The first defeat on land, will, it is asserted, be the signal for a forward movement on the part of the Celestial empire. The Japanese, the correspondent adds, shows no anxiety for help, realizing that China's intervention may cause more embarrassment than profit.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—A special dispatch from Port Arthur describes how the cruisers Bayan and Novik during the attack on Port Arthur on March 27 covered the torpedo boat destroyer Silni, which was aground from the enemy's fire, hauling her off the shoal and bringing her back to port. It further describes how subsequently the whole Russian fleet sailed out of the harbor and formed a line of battle ready to accept a combat which the Japanese declined. Three of the Japanese fire-ships sunk in attempts to block the harbor have been raised and towed into the harbor at Port Arthur, where they are being armed with rapid-fire guns for service against the enemy.

New Minister to Japan.

Seoul, Corea, April 7.—Cho Min Heui, a former minister to the United States has been appointed minister to Japan in place of Hyuam Yong Un, who was appointed April 1, but who refused to accept the post.

M. Hayashi, Japanese minister to Corea, claims that the murder of three Japanese merchants in the province of Chung Chung, was due to internal disorders. It is also reported that the Tong Hak Ra risings in co-operation with disbanded Corean soldiers in the vicinity of Ping Yang, is nothing but usual perennial disturbances, and have no significance politically.

Receive Decorations.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—Vice Admiral Stark has received the Order of St. Vladimir and Rear Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky has been decorated with the Order of St. Stanislaus, in recognition of their able defense on the occasion of the Japanese torpedo boat attack on Port Arthur February 8. The Order of St. Vladimir has been bestowed upon Capt. Reitsenstein, for his able handling of the Vladivostok squadron.

Lack of Locomotives.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—In the Amusky Krai, it is reported that there is a lack of locomotives and other rolling stock for the Chinese Eastern railroad. Viceroy Alexieff, while returning to Mukden, experienced delay in consequence of hot boxes, and noted the slow transportation of troops over this line, the service on which compares unfavorably with the trans-Siberian and Usuri roads. Insufficient fuel and the absence of facilities for providing water, it is further reported, also hinder efficient service.

The Russ on Its Mettle.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The Russ in an editorial inveighs against that section of the Russian press which is proposing an alliance of Russia, Germany and France against what is termed the yellow and Anglo-Saxon peril, economic and political.

"Why not," the editorial asks, "follow the example of France and England, and boldly undertake to reconcile differences which now seem hopelessly entangled? Then it would be shown how few they are, and what benefit would come from an alliance between us and America against the more grave and common enemy, Germany. This may be the real coalition of the future."

Safely Landing Cargoes.

Tokio, April 7.—A dispatch from Seoul, Corea, says that the Japanese supply steamers are safely entering the Estuary of the Yalu river, and are landing their cargoes at various points on the Corean shore. It is presumed here that the movement of these supply steamers is covered by Japanese gunboats. If this is true, the Russian forts upon the Chinese side of the Yalu river are evidently not effective. According to reliable Corean reports, the American mines at Unsan, and the English mines at Gwendolen, are safely guarded by detachments of Japanese troops.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The scheme for effecting retrenchments in the state expenditure in consequence of the war, recently drawn up at a special conference presided over by Count Colosky and sanctioned by the emperor was gazetted today. It is proposed to devote the "free balance" in the imperial treasury to war purposes, and to increase the funds in the treasury by economics in the budget in 1904, especially in the civil estimates. The reductions, which will be made on the principal creating as little disturbance as possible in public business and private interests, will total $47,188,578, of which upwards of $57,500,000 falls upon the budget of 1904. The reductions fall the heaviest on the railroad department.

The reduction of the regular credits by $67,000,000 which will go to swell the war fund, falls the heaviest on the railroad department, which loses altogether $36,000,000 including $25,000,000 for new roads. The church loses at least $117,000 including $7,750 for the orthodox purchase at Seoul, Corea. The education department is a small loser by $553,853, and the foreign office loses $756,352, of which $216,747 was for the purchase of an embassy building at Washington. The liquor monopoly effects an economy of $6,500,000, mostly by cancelling the indemnity to the liquor dealers. Agriculture and mining loses $1,500,000, the new department of mercantile marine loses $12,000,000 and the non-participation of Russia in the St. Louis exposition saves $110,000.

New Chwang, April 6.—Gen. Kuropatkin, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Far East, arrived here today and reviewed 40,000 troops on the parade grounds outside of the fort here. One battery of horse artillery, several batteries of field artillery, parts of four regiments of Siberian Rifles and detachments of Cossacks and regular cavalry participated in the review.

Russian secret service agents reported that the Japanese intended to attack New Chwang yesterday.

On account of the mining of the river and also in expectation of practice firing from the fort, merchant ships are not using the lower reach of the river.

Gen. Kondratovitch, the Russian commander here, who has been praised on account of the order and cleanliness prevailing at New Chwang, says he is now prepared for a Japanese attack, which it is evident the other authorities also expect.

The command of Gen. Kondratovitch embraces the scout patrols west of the Liao river and also the troops in the districts south, including Kai-Chou, and north, including the railroad and Hai-Cheng.

The troops now here are of a better class than when the war opened.

Gen. Kondratovitch is opening a new hospital at New Chwang.

The relations of the Russian authorities with the foreign residents here are improving and the administration proposes to consult and co-operate with the foreigners for the protection of neutral lives and interests.

New York, April 6.—A telegram from the Berlin correspondent of the Sorie, forwarded by the Times' correspondent at Brussels, revives the report prevalent some time since to the effect that King Edward had taken the preliminary steps to ascertain if Russia were disposed to accept an offer of mediation. The emperor, it is alleged, replied that such an offer on the part of the King of England certainly would be accepted. The slow march of events in the Far East is attributed by optimists to the fact that negotiations actually have begun.

Vladivostok, April 6.—Many wounded men from Port Arthur have been brought here. They are receiving the greatest attention from the numerous volunteer Sisters of Mercy.

New Chwang, April 11.—An official explanation was issued today of the firing of guns from the forts here last night, which caused a certain amount of excitement and the killing of two Chinese. It appears from the official statement that owing to the fact that the officers of the garrison did not understand the system of customs flash signals in use at the mouth of the river, for the purpose of signalling the depth of the water on the bar so as to enable ships to put to sea, fire was opened last night at some pilot boats and outbound mrchantmen. These vessels were sighted by the forts some time after midnight, and at 12:30 the artillery opened fire on the vessels, 24 shots being fired, including projectiles from large guns. The effect of the fire had not been reported up to noon today, but the firing caused excitement among the troops, during which sentry fired on and killed two Chinese Sampan men opposite the foreign settlement, and three miles from the forts. The Chinese had become alarmed at the firing, and were endeavoring to cross the river.

In view of the reports received here of Japanese activity in Corea, and of the arrival of Japanese troops on the Yalu river, it is understood that the troops of the garrison had been fully warned that it was possible the Japanese would make an attack on this place, and the citizens, on hearing the firing naturally supposed that the attempt was being made last night.

A WOMAN COSSACK.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The war ministry has granted the petition of Mme. Pousep, daughter of Colonel Maxiowcondurow, who desired to be enrolled in a Cossack regiment. The ministry has ordered her enrollment in the First regiment of Riflemen.

Mme. Pousep is 33 years of age, was reared under the patronage of the late Emperor Alexander III, is a fine horsewoman, a good shot and handles the rifle, revolver and sword equally well, often taking part in the cavalry maneuvers of the Viazensky regiment. She also is a qualified Red Cross nurse, but she says there are enough women nurses, and wants to show that a woman can fight.

Still Buying Liners.

New York, April 11.—The Russian government has not ceased its purchases of German transatlantic liners, according to a Herald dispatch from Berlin. The correspondent asserts that negotiations are pending for the purchase of a considerable number of German vessels. These are to be armed and together with the Semolensk and the Orel of the Black Sea fleet are to form a flying squadron of fast cruisers. The Fuerst Bismarck, which has been renamed the Don, will join this squadron. The Russian government is alleged also to be negotiating with the French Compagnie Transatlantique. Representatives of Sir William Armstrong, of the German yard at Germania, and other ship building yards, have been in St. Petersburg for some days discussing orders for new warships with the Russian admiralty.

Typhoon Lasts Two Days.

London, April 11.—The Times' correspondent at sea, cabling April 9, via Wei-Hai-Wei, reports a typhoon lasting for two days, which prevented naval operations.

Landed in Corea.

Paris, April 11.—Official advices received today by the French government confirm the press dispatches announcing that Japan's First army, consisting of four army corps, is now completely landed in Corea and that the Second army, consisting of a similar number of corps, is about to start. The points of debarkation of the Second army are not known.

WORK OF THE REDONDO

Will Carry Supplies to Russian Pacific Port.

San Francisco, April 12.—The steamship Redondo, owned in this city, has been chartered by the Kamtchatka Commercial Industrial company to carry supplies for one of Russia's Pacific ports.

The Redondo's cargo, which includes a large shipment of flour, is destined, says the agents, for the company's stations at Copper Island, Bering Island, and Petropavlovski. The Redondo will bring home the season's collection of furs and make another trip, taking more supplies and bringing here the season's sealskin catch. The furs and sealskins, hitherto forwarded to London by way of Yokohama, will be shipped to England by Roth, Blum & Co. Baron Von Bruggie, of St. Petersburg, will have charge of the expedition as those interested term the business for which the Redondo has been charter. Captain Boeddie, whose steamship, the Kotic, was at Nagasaki when the war commenced and was seized by the Japanese, will sail on the Redondo.

THE POPE SAID MASS.

Rome, April 11.—For the first time since his coronation, August 9, 1903, the Pope went this morning to St. Peter's to say mass in the celebration of the 13th centenial of St. Gregory the Great, who died in 604 A. D.

The immense basilica of St. Peter's was filled, more than 70,000 being present. The Pope was in the best of health. He appeared in the sodia Gestatoria, although the motion of this chair, carried on the shoulders of bearers, makes him ill. On his express recommendation the audience refrained from applause or crying out, contenting themselves with the waving of handkerchiefs.

The inside of St. Peter's offered as usual a grand sight which once seen is never forgotten. There were only three tribunes, of members of diplomatic corps and the royal families present. There was also a special reserved place for the Pope's family which was occupied by his three sisters.

The Sistine choir, directed by Abbe Perosi, who together with Maestro Bella has been its organizer and instructor for today's Gregorian chant, had a special box near the throne, while grouped around it were twelve hundred youths of practically every nationality, race and color, belonging to the ecclesiastical colleges at Rome. The Benedictine monks who formed the choir were also located here. The arrival of Pope Pius was heralded by a blare of silver trumpets. Although the procession was as gorgeous as ever, the bright red of the cardinal's gowns, mingling with the brown of the monk's robes and the white gowns of the choir, the benignant figure of the Pope under the gorgeous canopy, the picturesque ostrich fans and the glittering helmets of the guards, its receptions seemed cold after the frantic applause permitted by Pope Leo. This, however, heightened the effect of the choir, which greeted him with music as he came in. America was represnted in the papal procession by the most Reverend Robert Seton, titual archbishop of Helcopolis, formerly of Jersey City, N. J.; Right Rev. John J. O'Connor, bishop of Newark, N. J.; Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American college at Rome; Very Rev. P. Farley, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., spiritual director of the American college at Rome; Mgr. J. A. Stafford and Father P. C. Carroll, of Newark, N. J.

The simple Gregorian chant forming an immense volume like one voice with true melody produced a remarkable effect in St. Peter's which it is considered difficult to obtain in a small church. The merit for the success goes to Abbe Perosi, the prime mover in the introduction of the Gregorian chant. At noon the Pope reentered his apartment, the procession being formed in the same manner as on entering the church. There was no applause and a lack of incident except that several persons fainted, especially women and soldiers who had been in the plazza since 4 o'clock this morning.

TRAGEDY OF GOLGOTHA.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—A hundred million of the emperor's subjects today revived the tragedy of Golgotha. The Russian capital seemed plunged in grief. The busy hum of the metropolis was gone. The streets were deserted. All night and morning the church bells tolled mournfully, reminding the faithful of the betrayal of Gethsemane, Peter's denial, the trial before Pilate, the burden of the cross and, finally the crucifixion. The scourging and mocking of the Saviour were impressively enacted at the Alexander Nevsky cathedral, Antonins the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, officiating. This afternoon, at St. Isaac's cathedral was held the solemn ceremony of commemorating the three hours' agony, accompanied by a beautiful service of song. The interior of the great cathedral presented a wonderful scene when at last a silver cross on which was painted a picture of Christ's crucifix was borne out through the inner golden gates on the shoulders of the black garbed clergy to a magnificent sarcophagus erected in the center of the church. The vast congregation, consisting of over 10,000 persons was on its knees, each person holding a lighted candle. Thrice the officiating bishops and deacons circled the bier and and for hours throngs of people passed before the catafalque, most of them sobbing and weeping.

FORESTS AND CLIMATE.

Berlin, April 8.—The influence of forests upon the climate was the subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the German Meteorological Society here yesterday. The conclusions reached assigned much less influence to the forests than has been hitherto assumed. Professor Schubert, of Goettingen, gave a summary of the results of his four years' observations at Prussian forestry stations throughout the extended wooded region of the northwetern part of Brandenburg. Two observations were taken daily at numerous points within the forests, in clearings and other points. The result was that from the minimum variations of temperature and humidity in the forests and at more remote points it was concluded that the forest had no appreciable influence upon the rainfall and general climate. It was pointed out in the debate following that the observations in the extended swamp regions of Russia gave similar results. Diagrams and tables illustrating the above experiments will be sent to the St. Louis exposition.

Tea in Plenty.

Moscow, April 8.—The fears of a tea famine have been greatly relieved. The merchants have been informed that the railroads are now able to transport 500,000 pounds of tea which have been lying at Port Dalny since the outbreak of the war.

Pilgrimage to Holy Land.

London, April 8.—A pilgrimage to the Holy Land, headed by the bishop of Shrewsbury and the bishop of Waterford, and including over 50 priests and several hundred laymen, will leave England next week. The pilgrimage is claimed to be the first of modern times under exclusively Roman Catholic auspices. A service will be held in Westminster cathedral Monday, the day prior to the departure of the pilgrims, when Archbishop Bourne will solemnly bless the pilgrimage flag, which will be taken by the pilgrims to the Holy Land. The journey is expected to occupy about six weeks.

First Fair Pass.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—Pass No. 1, to the World's Fair grounds during the regular exposition period, was made out today in the name of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. It will be issued to the President next week. A special form of pass has been designated for the President of the United States, the members of his cabinet, the supreme judges of the United States, members of the senate and congress and other national dignitaries. After this pass others will be numbered consecutively and issued in order of their prominence.

ATTACKED AND WOUNDED

Assassin Attempts to Take the Life of Premier Maura.

Barcelona, April 12.—Premier Maura was attacked and wounded today by a would-be assassin, armed with a dagger, while leaving the palace of the council general.

Senor Maura's wound is not serious.

The premier had just returned from attending a requiem service celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Queen Isabella and was entering the palace when a youth, nineteen years old, named Juan Mignel Arino, approached shouting "Good day; long live anarchy," struck the premier in the chest with a dagger he had concealed in a handkerchief. Artao was immediately seized and imprisoned. The premier was able himself to send to Madrid the news of the attempt on his life.

It later appeared that the first reports of the attack on Senor Mura were exaggerated. His assailant, it is said, merely attempted to strike the premier with his fists. A tremendous confusion followed, resulting in the widespread report that Senor Mura had been stabbed with a poignard. The police immediately arrested the premier's assailant, Senor Mura left the scene in a carriage, and the prisoner was taken to the prefecture.

CHICAGO ELECTION.

Chicago, April 6.—In the municipal election Tuesday the Republicans elected eighteen aldermen, the Democrats sixteen and one independent Republican was chosen a member of the council. The last council was composed of thirty-six Republicans, thirty-two Democrats, one independent Republican and one Socialist. The next council will be formed of thirty-six Republicans, thirty-one Democrats, two independents, one of whom is a Democrat, and the other a Republican and one Socialist.

The chief interest in the election, however, centered in the vote on proposed municipal ownership of the street railways. In this connection what is known as the "Mueller law" passed by the last state legislature, was submitted to the people. The law authorizes cities in Illinois to construct, own, operate and lease street railways, and to provide the means therefor. On this proposition the vote stood 152,434 for the proposition, and 20,104 against.

On the proposition that the city should at once take over the street railways into its control the vote stood 120,744 for, and 50,893 against. For the temporary licensing of the street railways until such time as the city is prepared to take them over the vote was 120,181 for and 48,056 against.

On the question of whether or not the members of the board of education should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of by executive appointment, as in the present usage, the vote was 73,553 for and 58,432 against.

Chicago, April 6.—Within three and a quarter minutes after the polls were closed yesterday in the fourteenth precinct of the Twenty-fifth ward, where the voting machine was tested, the total vote for each candidate, and on each of the propositions, was known. Although the election commissioners had provided paper ballots, and made full preparation for the old system of polling, every one of the 166 men who voted at that polling place chose to use the machine.

To the judges and clerks of the precinct, and to others interested in the test of the machine. The result was highly satisfactory. Not only were the totals quickly footed and announced, with almost positive guaranty of their accuracy, but the average voter consumed no more time in registering his choice than he would have used under the usual method of balloting.

Victory of Mayor Rose.

Milwaukee, April 6.—Mayor David S. Rose showed himself a wonder as a campaigner by carrying the city of Milwaukee Tuesday for the fourth time against an opposition which would have snowed any other man under. He is elected by 5,912 plurality. This is 1,000 less plurality than two years ago. The vote shows that the Socialist peril, of which every one has been afraid for the past week, was overestimated. It is also clear from the returns that the mayor's warning, sounded in the last three days, in which he claimed the election was between himself and Victor L. Berger, the Social Democratic candidate, turned many votes to him, lest the third party should capture the city.

While the Social Democratic vote came from both sides, two-thirds of it was taken from the Republican party, giving Mayor Rose his large plurality. Their total vote was 15,433, which is 4,000 less than was conceded to them. The Republican candidate, Guy D. Goff, received 17,603. The Social Democrats made gains on Rose in the Fourteenth and Eighteenth wards, which are largely Polish Catholic. But what he lost there and in other wards Mayor Rose made up in the Republican wards by the Social Democratic vote drawn from Goff, the Republican candidate.

It was a remarkable victory, for Mayor Rose had to carry the onus of the grand jury investigation and the indictment of many city officials during his term. In addition to this he had every newspaper in the city, with one exception, against him. It has proved once more his wonderful powers as a campaigner, and his success is due almost entirely to his own efforts and management of the campaign.

Guy D. Goff, the Republican candidate for mayor, admitted his defeat after two-thirds of the precincts were in, saying he had been defeated squarely and fairly.

Drink Issue in Nebraska.

Omaha, April 6.—Municipal elections were held in Nebraska Tuesday, except in Omaha. The issue generally was the license question.

Complete returns from South Omaha show the election of Frank Koutsky (Republican) for mayor and five out of six Republican aldermen. The Democrats elected a city clerk. An increased number of towns in the state voted for high license, the exceptions being York, Alliance, Broken Bow, Elm Creek, Tecumseh, Anstey, David City, Bassett, Benkleman and Ravenna.

Republicans of Lincoln elected their entire city ticket by majorities ranging from 600 to 1,100. Party lines were not drawn closely.

Kansas City Republicans Win.

Kansas City, April 6.—Returns from one-third of the city, including decisive precincts, assure the election of the whole Republican city ticket, headed by Jay H. Neff for mayor, by pluralities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000, except that Police Judge Brady (Democratic and Labor candidate) probably is re-elected by a small plurality. The new council will have a Republican majority. The city government has been in the hands of the Democrats for four years, and two years ago no Republican, even on the ward tickets, was successful.

Throughout the state of Missouri Democrats were largely successful.

POISONED BY POKE ROOT.

Evansville, Ind., April 11.—The little five-year-old daughter of Frank Murphy and wife, living at Armstrong, this county, ran a mile for a physician yesterday to tell him that "Papa and mamma were dying."

Upon the arrival of the physician at the home he found Murphy and wife lying on the bed unconscious, and an investigation showed that they had eaten a large amount of poke root for horseradish.

The little girl informed the physician that she tasted the herb, but as she did not like it she ate none. Murphy is one of the best known farmers in Vanderburg county.

UNFAVORABLE TO THE CROPS

Cold or Moisture Interferes With Farming Pursuits.

Washington, April 12.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

As a whole the weather conditions during the week ending April 11, were not favorable for farming operations in the principal agricultural districts east of the Rocky mountains being unseasonably cold in the central valleys and southern states with too much moisture over the middle gulf states and a large part of the central valleys. More favorable conditions prevailed in the middle and south Atlantic states and in the Rocky mountain region. Temperatures below freezing occurred as far south as the interior of the south Atlantic states on the 4th and 5th, with more or less damaging effects.

In the northern and central districts east of the Rocky mountains the season is from one to two weeks later than usual. The season is also backward on the north Pacific coast, but more favorable temperature conditions prevailed during the latter part of the week.

East of the Mississippi river no corn has been planted northward of Tennessee and North Carolina, but a large part of the crop has been planted in the last-named state and this work is well advanced throughout the gulf states. Some corn has been planted in Missouri and as far north as central Kansas, and a large acreage of fall plowed ground is ready for seeding in Iowa. In Texas the crop is in good condition and is receiving its first cultivation.

The least favorable reports respecting winter wheat are received from the states of the Ohio valley, the crop having sustained much damage from overflows in Indiana and Illinois and portions of Ohio, also in Michigan. A considerable acreage in Indiana and Ohio will be plowed up for other crops. An improvement, however, is noted in portions of Ohio and Illinois, and the general outlook in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska is encouraging, although rain is needed in the western portion of the wheat region in Nebraska. Over the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states the crop has experienced a general improvement. In the northern Pacific coast the crop is in fine condition and a fair crop is promised in California, except in the recently flooded sections and in portions of the southern counties. Spring wheat seeding was in full progress and well advanced over the southern portion of the spring wheat region until interrupted by the severe rain and snowstorm of the 7th and 8th, which will delay this work for several days.

Oat seeding is well advanced in Nebraska and Kansas and has begun in Iowa and the Ohio valley, although in the last named district this work has been greatly hindered by excessive moisture.

Cotton planting has been interrupted by cold, wet weather in the central portion of the cotton belt, but has progressed favorably in the southern portion of the eastern and western sections. The early planted is up to satisfactory stands in the southern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana and in Texas, about three-fourths of the crop having been planted in the southwestern and central counties of the last named states.

Frosts and freezing weather on the 4th and 5th materially injured fruit in the Ohio valley, Tennessee, and in the south Atlantic and northern portions of the east bulk states, but in the middle Atlantic states he reports indicate that fruit has so far for the most part escaped serious injury. The cold period of the 8th and 9th was also injurious to fruit in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

BOTH DUELLISTS HURT.

Waverly, W. Va., April 11.—Thomas Engle, a prominent attorney of Middleborne and a recent candidate for prosecuting attorney of Tyler county, and Constable W. Yost, of this city, are both thought to have been fatally injured in a duel late Saturday night. Engle suffered from mental trouble and was taken, some weeks ago, to a sanitarium at Marietta, Ohio. Friday night he escaped and after a fierce fight with Toll Collector Harness, he crossed the Ohio river on the Marietta bridge. Last night he appeared at the railroad station here with a knife, which he flourished, and threatened to cut every person who came within his reach. He closed and locked the door, and Constable Yost broke it down. Engle stabbed him in the side and started to run, but was brought down with a bullet from Yost's revolver, which entered his head. He was taken to a hospital in Parkersburg. Both will probably die.

Michigan Miners.

Saginaw, Mich., April 6.—The result of the vote taken in the various locals of the Michigan district of the United Mineworkers of America shows that the proposition of the operators won out by a large majority. The result insures harmony in the Michigan district for the next two years. The question of wages was not involved. The men were voting upon questions of measuring, loading, etc.

Gift to Hospital.

Baltimore, April 6.—John D. Rockefeller has given to the Johns Hopkins hospital the sum of $500,000 and the amount has been accepted by the board of trustees of that institution.

The income of the hospital was seriously affected by the destruction of many houses belonging to it in the recent fire upon which there was inadequate insurance. The expressed purpose of Mr. Rockefeller's gift is to restore that income to its original proportions which will enable the hospital to keep up the great volume of charitable treatment which it has maintained in the past.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

New York, April 9.—Bradstreet's review says:

Events of the week have for the most part been favorable. Weather conditions generally have been spring-like, except in some portions of the northwest. This has increased retail distribution in the cities, while in the country districts favorable weather has helped farmers in their planting preparations and improved the condition of winter wheat. The breaking up of country roads, however, tends to retard the sale and distribution of merchandise, lumber and other products. Wholesale and jobbing distribution have been helped in tone rather than in volume by the improvement in weather and in retail trade.

All measures of trade activity prove the first quarter to have run behind a year ago. Failures exceed those in 1903 by 8 per cent. in number, though 5 per cent. less than in 1902. Liabilities exceed a year ago by 70 per cent., and, owing to bank suspensions are the heaviest since 1897.

The labor situation is better than it was a week ago, but still retains a mottled appearance.

What may prove to be a significant movement in prices was inaugurated in March, when eight out of thirteen classes of products, including breadstuffs, meats, textiles, hides and leather and building materials declined. The general level of prices fell off about 1 per cent. for the month, but is still in excess of a year ago at this time, and not far from the highest for four years past.

Cotton goods demand, for some time past, is backward, and this is reflected in curtailment of print cloth mills at Fall River and of spinning and weaving machinery at other centers. The demand for woolen goods is not very active. Eastern shoe factories report the volume of spring orders rather smaller than expected, and shipments are running behind last year, both for the week and for the season.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 7 number 201, against 212 last week, 153 in the like week in 1903, 182 in 1902, 225 in 1901, and 152 in 1900. In Canada failures for the week number 24, against 11 last week and 18 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Apr. 12	Apr. 11
Wheat—					
Cash	100½	100	98¾	98¾	100
May	99¾	99¾	98¼	98¼	99¼
July	89¾	89¾	88	88	89½
Sept	84¾	84¾	83½	83½	84

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Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	50	51
May	*50	50	49¼	49¼	50¾
July	50¾	50¾	49¼	49¼	50¼
Sept.	*50	....	....	49	50¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41	42½
May	*41½	40¼	39½	39½	41
July	38¾	38¾	38	38	38¾
Sept.	33	33¼	32½	32½	33
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$6.55	$3.35	$6.30	$6.30	$6.55
April	6.40	6.35	6.25	6.25	6.40
October	5.55	....	....	5.50	5.50
Rye—No. 2	....	....	....	....	73
Timothy, Prime	....	....	....	1.35	1.40
Alsike, Prime	....	....	....	6.05	6.05
*Bid.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	94½	94½	92¾	92¾	93¾
July (new)	87¾	87¾	85¾	85¾	86¾
July (old)	88¾	88¾	86¾	86¾	88¼
Sept. (new)	81¾	81¾	80¼	80¾	81
Sept. (old)	82¾	82¾	81¼	81¾	82¼
Corn—					
May	53¾	53¾	51	52	53¾
July	51½	51½	49¼	49¾	51
Sept.	50¼	50¼	48¾	49	49¾
Oats—					
May